BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1842. No. 8622

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER will be received by the undernamed Agents.
Calcutta, by MESSRS. JENKINS, LOWE and Co.
Madras, by MESSRS. BINNY and Co.

FOR SALE
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,
THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC,
WITH AN
INDIAN CALENDAR
FOR 1842.
NEATLY PRINTED ON ENGLISH PAPER,
And bound in Cloth and Gold lettered.
PRICE EIGHT RUPEES PER COPY.

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER, which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will in future be, *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is Two Pence.—Courier Office, 5th April 1842.

N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere, need only communicate their wishes to this office.*

FOR SALE,
AND TO BE HAD AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 44, corrected to the 1st February 1842, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from *Hart's Army List*: Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 5th April, 1842.

FOR LONDON.—The Ship *Rachel*, 400 Tons, GEO. SCOTT, Commander, having all her Cargo engaged, will sail about the 8th Instant. For passage having good accommodations.—Apply to
WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND CO.
Bombay, 5th April, 1842.

FOR LONDON.—The *United Kingdom*, of 1267 Tons, H. L. ESHELBY, Commander, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to
WM. AND THOS EDMOND AND CO.
Rampart Row, 5th April 1842.

FOR LONDON.—The fine teak built Ship *Lady Kennaway* of 584 Tons register. J. L. SPENCE, Commander, has splendid accommodations, and will sail for the above Port about the 1st Proximo. For Freight or passage, apply to
FRITH AND CO.
Nesbit Lane, 5th April. 1842.

SUPREME COURT.
ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.
IN THE GOODS OF NAGINABOYEE, LATE OF BOMBAY HINDOO, WOMAN, DECEASED.

DWARKADASS BAWA, THE GRAND SON OF THE SAID DECEASED.....*Petitioner.*

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of the said NAGINABOYE, deceased, of which she died possessed, may be granted to the abovenamed Petitioner, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 4th day of April 1842.

J. P. LARKINS,
Petitioner's Proctor.

શ્રુપરીમ•ક્રોરટ
ઇક્લીશીઆશટીકાલ•શાઇક
સરનાર•નગીનાબાઇ•શ્રી•કુંમબઇની•ફી
નદવાનીની•માલ•મીલકત•બાબત
કુવારકાદાશ•ભાવા•તે•એ•સરનાર•બાઇનો
નાતુ—અરજ•કરનાર
સરનાર•એજ•નગીનાબાઇની•શરવે•માલ
મીલકત•તેનુ•મરતી•વખત•શ્રધી•જે•કાંઇ•હો
એ•તે•શરવેનુ•અખતીઆર•લેવા•રાજ્ર•શ્રી•
કુમબઇની•જુદીકોરટની•શ્રુપરીમ•ક્રોરટમો
એ•કુપર•કરેલા•અરજ•કરનારએ•અરજ•
શ્રીધીકે•જે•મકુને•મલે—એ•વાશતે•શરવે•લો
કો•જેકોઇ•કેનો•બાબશતા•કોએમ•તેનાંઅોને
અકોર•થાએ—તારીખ ૪ ઠી•આપરેલ ૧૮૪૨
જે—પી—લાર્કીનશ
અરજદારનો•વકીલ

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration (with an Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament annexed) of *Thomas Henry Graham* Esq. late of the Bombay Medical Establishment deceased, may be granted to *John Bowman* of Bombay British Merchant and Inhabitant one of the constituted Attornies of *Charlotte Cornelius Graham* the widow and sole Executrix named in the said Will (reserving the right of the other Attornies to come in and apply for the same if they shall deem it expedient). All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 4th day of April 1842.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE,
Proctors.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS A. DEARMAN is authorised to sign our firm by procuration from this date.

SYERS LIVINGSTON AND CO.
Bombay, 1st April, 1842.

FOR SALE.

THE Property of H. F. BOADEN Esq. the following Carriages and Horses &c.

1. A London built Bristchka, with German Blinds &c. to hold four, and a pair of well matched young Arab Horses, with a town-made Harness, price for the whole Turn-out.....Rs. 3,000
2. A Close Carriage, roomy and in very good order, holds four, Price..... " 600
3. A Child's Tattoo with a Pad and a Saddle..... " 50

May be seen any day (Sunday Excepted) at his Residence Keith Lodge, Colabah, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock.

The 4th April 1842.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON Wednesday the 13th April 1842, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Public Sale, at their Rooms, a Batch of Superior Champaign in quarts, to close the account; samples may be had for Rs. 3 per bottle.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit to Public Sale at their Rooms to-morrow Wednesday the 6th inst. the following Goods, viz., Madapollams, Twills, Jamdannies, Dorias, Turkey red Chintz, Military Frock Coats, Black cloth Waistcoats, Beaver Hats, Silk, Velvet, Books, &c. &c.

TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT, about 500 Reams of Strong Hemp Foolscap Paper.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, damaged by Salt water, the following Goods viz.

84 Boxes Tin plates, 1 Bale of Woollen Cloth, a case of sundry Tapes, Buttons, Stay Laces &c. 3 Boxes assorted Beads, 1 Bale of long Ells &c. At 1 P.M. 15 Fresh imported Arab Horses, a strong Buggy Horse and any horses or carriages offering, after which a quantity of Philan's Claret.

FOR SALE.—A fine tall Shigram or Buggy Horse, dark bay, up to any work .....Rs. 200
A high caste Chesnut Arab Saddle Horse.... " 300
Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

SALE BY AUCTION.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will sell by Public Auction at 11 A. M. on Saturday next the 9th instant, the Bungalows on the Esplanade and Furniture consisting of the usual articles, Plate, Plated Ware, &c. a Clock which belonged to the Duke of Wellington when in India, together with a large quantity of choice Plants. The property of FREDERICK BOURCHIER Esq. who has proceeded to England. No catalogues will be published, but the property will be on view from Thursday the 7th instant.

N. B.—The Bungalows will be put up at 12 o'clock and the occupancy of them secured to the purchaser for the remainder of the seasons.

ON Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, of choice quality, received ex "*Malabar*," and "*Bombay*."

APALATIGUI AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Golden Sherry in Butts	@ Rs	650
Hhds	"	350
Quarter Casks	"	170
Quart Bottles	"	18 to 24 ₰ doz.

HAURIE AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Sherry in Butts	@ Rs	620
Hhds	"	320
Quarter Cask	"	160

J. W. O'CONNER OF LONDON.

Pale Gold Sherry in 3 dozen case, at Rs. 24 per Doz.		
Fine old Port in Quart	"	20 per do.
do.....Pine	"	10 per do.
Sparkling Champagne	"	45 per do.
Brandy in Quart	"	12 per do.

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND CO.
Rampart Row, 5th April 1842.

MADEIRA WINE.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, Fine old first Class Madeira in Hhds. and Quarter Casks, ex *Lancaster*, from the *well known House* of Wardrop and Ewart, price Moderate.

WM. & THOS. EDMOND & CO.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a variety of very choice Wines and Liquors, which are confidently recommended viz.

Champagne (Sillery) of 1st rate quality.	Rs.	45 per doz.
do.....2nd do. do	"	35 "
Claret "Closman's" Lafitte, a fine full bodied Wine	"	20 "
do.. "St. Estephe" from Dunkin's.	"	18 "
Brandy, pale Straw colour do	"	16 "
Old Port Wine from "Day" and other houses.....at 20 at 24		"
Sherries of superior qualities according to price from.....at 18 at 26		"
Brown Stout of excellent quality lately received ex "Bombay"		7 per doz.

Orders from Regimental Messes promptly attended to as heretofore, and also from individuals resident in the interior when a proper reference is given for payment.

FRITH AND CO.
Nesbit Lane, 5th April, 1842.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO. have on Sale at their Godowns, Wines very recently imported from the above celebrated Firm which they strongly recommend viz.

In Butts	Rs.	800
Very superior Pale & Brown Sherry at 26	Rs.	per doz.
Fine old Mellow Port	"	"
2d Growth Claret	"	"

Bombay, 5th April, 1842.

H. B. SMITH'S WINES.

LATELY received from the above well known House, and are on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

In Butts	Rs.	800
Superior Gold Sherry	at 22 Rs.	per doz.
Old Port Wine	"	"

FRITH AND CO.
Bombay, 5th April, 1842.

MONTHLY TIMES.

THE Civil and Military Services, and the Commercial Public of India, are informed that by the ensuing Mail from England, the first number of a new Monthly Newspaper will be transmitted to all parts of India—through the agency of the undersigned, the undertaking itself being established by the enterprise of a few Gentlemen, who, having personally experienced the want of such a Journal as that now contemplated, have determined to supply the desideratum. The London Agents feel themselves called upon to state briefly the basis upon which that Journal professes to found its especial claim to public support and patronage.

It will contain, divested of party feeling or political prejudice, a comprehensive and ably written Periodical Epitome of all intervening proceedings and intelligence under systematic and uniform classification. The determination of the Proprietors being, to place before its readers in a condensed form, the News of the month; and in order that it may be as replete as possible with passing events particularly those interesting to the Indian public; the proprietors have determined to spare neither labour nor expence in its compilation on the largest sheet of paper at present used in this country, the type used will also be entirely new.

It will contain extracts from the leading Journals and Monthly Periodicals of different politics upon any question of particular importance; during the sitting of Parliament, condensed portions of the debates, particularly those interesting to the Public of India will be supplied—at other seasons, this space will be occupied by original matter, from the pen of those whose talents have often contributed to the instruction and amusement of the reading Public. This paper will give the fullest and best intelligence on Military affairs, the Proprietors being sensible of how large a part of its readers will be deeply interested therein. It is hoped enough has been said to show the aim and intention in the establishment of this Periodical, to render unnecessary any more detailed exposition of its constitutional organization, beyond stating that no pains or expence will be spared in every department to render the publication as perfect and as deserving of that extended encouragement which it is contemplated will be bestowed upon it.

After all, professions avail but little, claiming credit therefore for sincerity of purpose, and the exercise of every available influence and means to merit proportionate success, the test of public opinion must determine to what extent the execution has corresponded with the endeavour, and to the result of such ordeal the Agents are authorised to say the Proprietors look forward with hope and confidence.

Of themselves the undersigned will simply observe that in inducing the Proprietors to embark in this undertaking, they have been influenced by other motives than that of any gain the Agency can bestow. They believe it will supply a want much felt by a community, from whom they are grateful to say, they receive a continued and increasing support.

The expences in the first establishment of a Periodical like the *Monthly Times* are unavoidably heavy, and a calculation having been made with the strictest regard to economy, the annual Subscription of 12 Rupees, *paid in advance*, is on the lowest possible scale for a supply of twelve numbers.

Subscriptions may be paid into the following Firms.

Messrs. GRIBBLE HUGHES and Co., Canton.
" W. NICOL and Co., Bombay.
" BURKIN YOUNG and Co., Calcutta.
" BINNY and Co., Madras.
" A. L. JOHNSON and Co., Singapore.
" W. C. GIBSON, READ, DAVIDSON and Co., Ceylon.

The addresses to be sent *post paid* to Messrs. NICOL AND CO. only with "*Monthly Times*" written on the left hand outside corner.

JAMES BARBER AND CO.
LONDON, *February* 4, 1842.

NOTICE.—The drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on Saturday, the 14th May 1842 precisely at 11 o'clock A. M. where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the drawing conducted for their better satisfaction.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.'S 8TH LOTTERY 1842.

On 233 whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 to consist (1597) Chances at Company's Rupees (17) per Chance, Half 9 Rupees.

CHEAP SCHEME ALL PRIZES.

1 Prize	50	Whole Tickets	Cos.Rs.	5500
1 Ditto	20	do	do	2200
1 Ditto	10	do	do	1100
1 Ditto	5	do	do	550
15 Ditto of one each	15	do	do	1750
30 Do. of ½ ditto	15	do	do	1750
60 Do. of ¼ ditto	15	do	do	1750
160 Do. of 1-8th do.	20	do	do	2200
1328 Do. of 1-16th do.	88	do	do	9130

1597 Prizes.. Total..233 Whole Tickets..Value 110 each.

CONDITIONS.

Prizes will be deliverable either in Tickets or Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders three days after the respective drawing.

Early applications for chances to be made from the Muffusil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors with remittances or to their Agents, viz. THOMAS SMITH Esq. Editor of the *United Service Gazette* Bombay; A. L. DE SOUZA Esq. Agent of the *United Service Gazette* Madras, and *H. C. Newland Esq.* Proprietor Madras Evening Mail, or at their office No. 12, Waterloo Street opposite *Messrs. Dykes and Co.* Calcutta.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.
Projectors.
BABOO RAMLOCHUN ROY,
Trustee.

N. B.—Tickets may be had at this office by applying to *Jeejeebhoy Byramjee* and *Bomanjee Dadabhoy* to the care of *Nusserwanjee Tamooljee* in the *Doorbin Press* in Bazar Gate street.
1st March 1842.

NOTICE.

THE drawing of the 1st Class of this Lottery shall take place at Tulloh and Co's. Sale Room, on Saturday the 21st May 1842 at 1 P. M. where the presence of Subscribers is requested. A few Tickets of this Lottery may be had on application to JEEJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE at the *Bombay Courier* office till 6th May.

LAWRENCE AND CO'S
NINTH LOTTERY.

On 170 Tickets of Calcutta 2d Lottery of 1842 and 30 Reserved Tickets for the 10th and last day's drawing of the above Lottery, 2377 Chances at Rs. 12 per chance—Half, 6 Rupees.

FIRST CLASS ALL PRIZES!

1 Prize of			50	Tickets.
1 ditto of			20	"
1 ditto of			10	"
2 ditto of 5	Tickets	each	10	"
5 ditto of 2	"	"	10	"
20 ditto of ½	"	"	10	"
40 ditto of ¼	"	"	10	"
400 ditto of ⅛	"	"	50	"
470 Prizes.			170	Tickets.

TENTH LOTTERY 2D CLASS RESERVED TICKETS.

1 Prize of			6 Res.	Tickets.
1 ditto of			3 "	"
1 ditto of			1 "	"
4 ditto of ½	Ticket	each	2 "	"
8 ditto of ¼	"	"	2 "	"
16 ditto of ⅛	"	"	2 "	"
32 ditto of 1/16	"	"	2 "	"
384 ditto of 1/32	"	"	12 "	"
917 Prizes.			30 Res.	Tickets.
1460 Blanks.				

There will be 2 drawings of this Lottery; 2377 Chances will be thrown into the wheel on the 1st day's drawing and 470 chances shall be drawn out of it to correspond with the drawal of 470 Prizes of "1st Class," and the remaining 1907 chances will be drawn to the Prizes and Blanks of "10th Lottery 2d Class Reserved Tickets."

All undrawn Tickets should be renewed into our '10th Lottery 2d Class' within 1 month and 15 days after the 1st drawing; full shares by paying 10 Rs., half by 5 Rs. Subscribers will be duly advised by us—in failure of which all unrenewed Tickets shall revert to us.

Result will be published in this paper. Prizes will be ready for delivery in Government Tickets or in Cash, 3 days after each drawing.

Application for Chances may be made at our Lottery Office, No. 7, Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

LAWRENCE AND CO.
Projectors.

FOR SALE.

A WELL built and Commodious Bungalow, situate in the Lines of the Second European Regiment at Poona, with a good Garden and Stabling attached.

Apply to
CHARLES H. BAINBRIDGE.

GENERAL ORDERS.
BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
Bombay Castle, 1st April 1842.

No. 240. With reference to Paras, 216 & 219 of the Separate Government General Order No .2 of 1842. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that in conformity with the rules in force at Fort St. George, the duties of the Fort Adjt. at Bombay, as regards the payment of Pensions and Family Certificates be conducted under the Superintendence and direction of the Town Major, and that he be allowed to draw the regulated head money for the Pensioners, and family Payments respectively in the same manner as the station and other Staff Officers at outstations: in supercession to the fixed office establishment of 72 Rupees per Mensem, which is hereby abolished.

No. 241. The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Capt. Brown dated the 21st January last, appointing Ensign J. L. Evans, to act as Quarter Master to the 16th Regt. N. I., during the absence of Bt. Captain Giberne.

An order by Lieut. Col. D. Capon, dated the 24th Feb. last, appointing Lieut. Ballingall, to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing of the 24th Regt. N. I., proceeding to Asseerghur.

No. 242.—The following appointment is made.

11th Regt. N. I.

Lieut. T. Minster, to be Adjutant, vice Whitmore promoted, date of appointment 10th March 1842.

No. 243. The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Captain Woodburn, dated Camp Kundye, the 20th December last, appointing Lieut. Glennie of the 25th Regt. N. I., to act as Staff officer to the Detachment composed of Head Quarters of the 25th Regiment N. I., one Company H. M. 41st Regt., and a Detachment Poona Auxiliary Horse proceeding to Quetta.

An order by Major General Willis, dated Ahmedabad the 16th instant, directing Asst. Surgeon Harrison to assume charge of the Medical duties of the Residency and Military details at Bhooj.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
(Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.,
Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.
2d April 1842.

1. The undermentioned Officers having been reported by the Garrison Surgeon as requiring a further stay at the Presidency for the recovery of their health, have their furloughs respectively prolonged until the 30th inst., on that account.

Lieut. Col. W. D. Robertson..23d Regt. N. L. I.
Major J. Brooks.....2d Regt, Light Cavalry.
" J. Saunders.....15th N. I.
Captain W. Thatcher.....6th Regt. N. I.
" J. Watkins.....23d Regt. N. Lt. I.
" W. Ward.....15th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. C. F. Christie.....2d Eur. Lt. Infantry.
" C. G. Bolton.....21st Regt. M. N. I.
" G. P. Sealy.....Artillery.
" W. Brown.....26th Regt. N. I.
Ensign L. N. Raikes.....16th Regt. N. I.
" F. Scriven.....15th Regt. N. I.
Surgeon J. Patch.....21st Regt. N. I.
Assist. Surgeon W. L. Cameron. Med. Establishment.
" J. Fraser.....12th Regt. N. I.
" E. Impey.....Horse Brigade.

2. The following promotions and arrangements in the subordinate Medical Department of the Army are ordered.

2nd Hospital Assist. Essoobjee Dhonjee of the 17th Regt. N. I. to be 1st Hospital Assistant,—date of rank 19th March 1842.

1st Grade Apprentice Beneditto de Mello, in the Hospital of the 23d Regt. N. L. O. to be a 2nd Hospital Assist. and attached to the 17th Regt. N. I. date of rank, 19th March 1842.

2nd Hospital Assist. Vincent Carlos transferred from the Naval branch is attached to the Convalescent Hospital at Bombay until further orders.

2nd Grade Apprentice Dondoo Cambry transferred from the Civil Department is attached to the Gun Lascar Hospital, 2d Battalion Artillery.

3. Assist. Surgeon J. Vaughan is attached to do duty in the European General Hospital, until further orders.

4. Assist. Surgeon J. H. Harrison is placed at the disposal of the Superintending Surgeon P. D. A. for general duty at Bombay.

5. An Order by Lieut. Col. Sandwith dated Shikarpore 8th ultimo, appointing Bombardier Fyfe of the 1st Troop Horse Artillery to act in the Commissariat Department at that station, in the room of Sub Conductor Murdock proceeding on leave is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

6. The undermentioned officers have obteined leave of absence.

Cavalry.—Cornet F. J. Oldfield from 2d to 15th April to proceed to Mahabuleshwur on private affairs.

18th Regt. M. N. I.—Ensign C. B. D. Willan from 1st April to 30th May to proceed to Bombay on private affairs.

Staff.—Lieut. P. E. Warburton from 15th April to 10th May to proceed to Bombay on private affairs.

4th April 1842.

1. Private Bowany Soortee of the Sappers and Miners is attached to the Marine Battalion until the arrival of the detail of that corps from Karrack.

2. The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment.

18th Regiment N. I.

Jemedar Radah Kissun to be Native Adjutant, vice Sewdeen Sing promoted, date of appointment 10th March 1842.

3. Probationer Bhowanee Dulmee is appointed a 2d Grade Apprentice, and attached to the Hospital of the 5th Regt. N. L. I.

4. The undermentioned officer have obtained leave of absence.

1st Regt. Light Cavalry.—Lieut. L. Vardon from 1st to 15th April, to remain at Mahabaleshwur on Medical Certificate.

1st Regt Light Cavalry.—Veterinary Surgeon Nixon
2d Gr. Regt. N. I.—Ensign J. Jermyn.
Do Do.....H. R. C. Moyle.
6th Regt. N. I.....Lieut. J. McC. Ranclaud.
10th Regt. N. I.....Ensign G. Moyle.
11th Regt N. I.....Lieut. C. N. Treasure, Medical Establishment, and Asst. Surgeon J. Batho from 1st to 30th April, to remain at Mahabaleshwur on Medical Certificate.

9th Regt. N. I.——Ensign E. H. Ford from 1st to 30th April to proceed to the Presidency on Medical Certificate.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

General Department, 16th March, 1842.—The following copy of the commission, appointing captain Atkins Hamerton, the company's agent in the dominions of the Imaum of Muscat, to be her majesty's consul in the territories of the Imaum, is published for general information.

(Signed) VICTORIA R.

Victoria, by the grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, defender of the Faith &c. &c. &c. To all to whom these presents shall come greeting: Whereas we have deemed it expedient for the protection of our subjects trading to the dominions of the Imaum of Muscat, to appoint a consul to take care of the affairs of our said subjects to aid and assist them in all their lawful concerns, and to endeavor to procure for them that Justice and Equity which shall be agreeable to the relations of peace and commercial intercourse subsisting between our dominions and those of the Imaum of Muscat. Now know ye that we reposing especial trust and confidence in the discretion and faithfulness of our trusty and well beloved Atkins Hamerton, esq. a captain in the service of the Honorable East India company have nominated constituted and appointed, these presents and do by nominate, constitute and appoint him the said Atkins Hamerton to be our consul in the said dominions of the Imaum of Muscat, hereby giving and granting unto him full power and authority by all lawful means to aid and protect our merchants, and subjects trading, or that shall trade to, or reside within the said dominions, and also to appoint vice consuls or deputy consuls at such ports and places in the said dominions as may be necessary for the further protection of our said subjects, to have and to hold the said office of our consul during our pleasure in as full and ample manner as the consuls of other nations, resident or to be resident in the said dominions shall or may hold and enjoy such employments and with the like pre-eminence, prerogatives, liberties, immunities and exemptions, and we do in a friendly manner desire the Imaum of Muscat to receive and admit him the said Atkins Hamerton for our consul as aforesaid, and the British Vice Consuls or deputy consuls whom he shall appoint, and upon all reasonable requests to do him and them justice, and afford him and them that assistance which may testify the friendship of the Imaum to us, and which we shall upon all occasions be ready to return, and we do hereby strictly enjoin and require all our subjects to take due notice of this our commission and yield obedience thereto. Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty one, in the fifth year of our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.
(Countersigned) ABERDEEN.
(True Copy,)
G. A. BUSHBY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India

BOMBAY
Price Current and Mercantile Register
Friday, April 1st, 1842.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Business has been nearly suspended since the Hoolee Holidays, but the purchases of Cotton have been at firmer prices, which is explained by the news from China and the expectation of a further fall in freights to England.

Broach Cotton is to be had at	Rs.	101 per candy.
Dholera	"	86 at 88 per candy.
Oomrawutty	"	90 per candy.

OPIUM.—Is still dull of sale at Rs. 660 at 565 per chest.

The following is the Official Statement of the stock, &c. as reported in the Govt. Gazette of the 31st Ultimo.

Balance of former year's importation	Chests	2,000
Imported from the 3rd Nov. 1841 to the 29th Ultimo.		10,836½
		12,836½
Exported from the 27th Oct. 1841 to the 29th Ultimo.		6,930½
Remaining	Chests	5,906

EUROPE GOODS.

SINCE the Holidays prices of all kinds of Imports have rather declined and rates cannot be considered fixed.

COTTON PIECE GOODS. Very little business has been done in this week or the last, and we much regret to be obliged to report that the Market for almost every description of Cotton goods is more depressed, and the sales recently made are for the most part forced at very low prices.

METALS.

ENGLISH BAR IRON. Is even more difficult of sale at the former very low prices.

HOOP IRON. Continues in fair demand, at former price.

SWEDISH IRON. Has advanced about 2 Rs. per candy.

STEEL. Is dull of sale at Rs. 11¼ at 11½ for Tub, and Rs. 12 at 12½ per cwt. for Faggots.

COPPER. Is in fair demand at former prices.

SPELTER. Rs. 20 per cwt.

QUICK-SILVER. Rs. 95 per maund, with the prospects of a further advance.

BOTTLES. Command 14 Annas per dozen for best London made.

BEER. Is in request.

COCHINEAL. One Rupee and 12 annas per lb. for good Silver and blackened grain.

Other articles continue without any change in former rates

STRAIT'S PRODUCE.

NUTMEGS. A considerable quantity has been sold at lower prices.

CHINA PRODUCE

CHINA GOODS. Continue much depressed. The following are the rates current.

CHINCHEW SUGAR CANDY.	Half Tubs ...	Rs.	4	4
CANTON "	" Per Maund..	"	5	8
SOFT SUGAR	"	"	3	8
SILK. No. 1	Per Pucka Seer.	"	9	12
" No. 2	"	"	8	12
" No. 3	"	"	8	0

THE MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON. May now be quoted at 2s. 0¼d per Rupee at 6 months sight
" " At 30 days sight 1s. 11¾d at 1st 11¾d. per Rupee.

" " CALCUTTA. Rs. 97 at 97¼ per 100 Company's Rs.
" " MADRAS Rs. 99 at 99¾ per 100 Company's Rs.
SOVEREIGNS AND BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES. Rs. 11. 12 As. per £ Sterling.
BOMBAY BANK SHARES. 22 at 23 per cent Premium.

FREIGHTS.

TO ENGLAND. Are very scarce at £3 per Ton.
" CHINA. 17½ at 18 Rupees per candy for Cotton to Macao.

MEMORANDA OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities.	Buy	Sell
Five ℘ cent Loan of 1825-26	Rs. as.	Rs. as
From No 1151 to No 3000	102	102-8
Five ℘ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 3001 to No 6000	102	102-8
Five ℘ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 6001 to No 10,000	102	102-8
Five ℘ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 10001 to No. 15,200	102	102-8
Five ℘ cent Loan of 1829-30	02	102-8
Four ℘ cent Loan of 1832-33	86	86-8
Four ℘ cent Loan of 1833-36 Company's Rs	80	81
Five ℘ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35	107-8	108
Five ℘ cent Loan of 1841-42	97-8	98
Course of Exchange.		
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight Company's Rs	97	97-8
Calcutta Hoondies @ 60 days sight	96 8	97
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto....ditto	99	99 8
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto.... ditto ℘ 100 Dollars		208
	s. d.	s. d
Bills on London @ 6 months sight	2-3¾	2-0¼
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Cey. Govt.)	2-4	2-4
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Cry. Govt.)	1-11¼	1-11¼
Price of Bullion and Specie.	Rs as.	Rs as
Spanish Dollars whole ℘ 100	221	221-8
Ditto do. broken ℘ 100	220	220-8
German Crowns ℘ 100	212-8	213
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ℘ £ Stg.	11-8	11-12
Sycee Silver large ingots ℘ 100 Tolahs	103-12	104
Ditto do. small ingots ℘ 100 Tolahs	103-8	103-12
Bombay Bank Shares	122	122-8
Asia Bank Shares		3 8 Par
Premia of Insurance.		
Bombay to London	2 8 *a* 3 0	℘ ℃
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	2 0 *a* 2 8	do
Ditto Port Louis	1 8 *a* 2 0	do
Ditto Calcutta	2 0 *a* 2 8	do
Bombay to Madras	1 8 *a* 2 0	do
Ditto Colombo	1 0 *a* 1 8	do
Ditto Whampoa	2 8 0	do
Ditto Batavia	2 0 0	do
Bombay to Singapore	2 0 0	do
Ditto Bussorah	3 0 0	do
Ditto Bushire	2 8 0	do

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

March 31st. Arab Brig Gazel, Ahmed bin Mahomed, Nai quedah, from Zanzibar, 31st January 1842.

Passengers.—Six Natives.

April 1st. Ship England, Joseph C. Fizard, Master, from Liverpool 15th Nov. 1841.

Do 3rd. The East India Company's Pattimar Pownah, Hoossun Khawn, Syrang, from a Cruize.

Departures.

April 1st. The East India Company's Steamer Cleopatra, Lieut. J. Bird Commanding to Suez.

Passengers.—Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Col. Manson, Mrs Parsons and child, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Capt. and Mr. Ord., 2 children, and European servant, Miss Richards, Lieut. Col. and Mrs Osborne, 3 children, and European servant, Colonel Paty, Mrs. Boaden, Miss Boaden, and Child, and native servant, Major Cotton, Mrs. Major Carpenter, and Child, Capt. and Mrs Roberts, and Child, and European Servant, Miss Llewelyn, Capt. and Mrs. Mansel, a Child of Mr. Harrison, and Eur. servant, Mrs. Goodall, Master & Brooking, Mr. Gouger, Capt. Larkins, & European Servant, Capt. Rees, J. Llewelyn, Esq. Major Taylor, 2d M. Lt. Cav. Capt. Young, Capt. Rutherford, Mr. Blackall, Mr. C. Campbell, E. H Dallas Esq., A. Mackintosh, Esq. A. Montgomery, Esq. Capt. Owen, 1st Lancers, Major Carpenter, Capt. Thornhill, Capt. Allan, Mr. J. Catteral, Mrs Prescott & child, Captain Bate, Sir Frederick Nicolson, Frederick Bourchier, Esq.—*2d Class Passengers.*—Mr. Chadwick, Joaquim Manoel DeMello Mends, E. A. Webster, Budrooden Shaik Ally, Jamallooden Tajoodeen.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	2d May
United Kingdom	W. & T. Edmond & co	London	
David Clark	Ritchee Steuart & co	London	15th Apr
Strathleden	Ritchie Steuart & co	London	
Francis Speight	Foster & co	London	5th Apr
Cambridge	R. & A. Hormasjee	London	
Lady Kennaway	Frith & co	London	
Chance	Grey & co	London	
Rachel	W. & T. Edmond & co	London	
Lady Lilford	Foster & co	Liverpool	
Margaret Pollock	Eglinton McLean & co	Liverpool	10th Apr
Cora	Gillanders Ewart & co	Liverpool	5th Apr
Higginson	Higgins & Cardwell	Liverpool	
Chieftain	McG. Broworigg & co	Liverpool	
James Moran	Skinner & co	Liverpool	
Sankeepar	McG. Browrigg & co	Liverpool	despatch
Alan Ker	Thos. Jefferies	Liverpool	
Tweed	D. & M. Pestonjee	Liverpool	
Queen Victoria	Jamsetjee J. S & co	China	10th Apr
Bombay	Dirom Carter & co	China	
Charles Forbes	H. Bhicenjee & co	China	
Hindostan	W. Nicol & co	China	
Lowjee Family	Forbes & co	China	
Carnatic	W. Nicol & co	China	
Asiatic & co	Foster & co	China	
Vansittart	B. & A. Hormasjee	China	1st May
Ellen	Forbes & co	China	
Salem	Gillanders Ewart & co	China	
Victoria	Capt Casey	Singapore	
Cleveland	Dirom Carter & co	Singapore	
City of Aberdeen	Skinner & co	Singapore	
Benares		Padang	
Sir H. Compton	Aga M. Rahim	Macao	
Steamer Seaforth	Frith & co	Colombo	
Forth	Grey & co		
Helen	N. Eduljee & co		
Caledonia	Viecajee Mhedjee		
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee &co		
Agnada	Foster & co		
Charlotte	Jamsetjee J. S. & co.		
Cornwallis	K. Motlechund		
Lanarkshire	Campbell Miller & co		
Larkins	Grey & co		
Jamsetjee	Jejeebhoy		
Wallace	Dirom Carter & co		
Woodman	Bates Owen & co		
Earl of Balcarras	Remington & co		
William Gillies	McVicar Burn & co		
Relinde	Foster & co		
Lydia	Grey & co		
Edinburgh	Eglinton Maclean & co		
Island Queen	Forbes & co		
Diana	Forbes & co		
England	W. & A. Graham & co		
H. C. Steamers	Atalanta		
	Hugh Lindsay		
	Indus.		
	Auckland.		
	Zenobia.		
H. C. Brig	Taptee		
" "	Tender Cardiva		
" " Sloop	Elphinstone		
" " Schooner	Emily		
" "	Maldiva		
" " Cutter	Norbuddah		
" " E. Ship	Hastings		

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

March 20th.—English ship Union, Thomas Surflen, from the Mauritius 31st Dec.; English Barque Warrior, W. Cowey, from Port Louis 30th January, and English Brig Kitty, J. Willie, from Moulmein 1st March.

21st.—English Barque Hero, W. Farmer, from Singapore 31st January, and Penang 12th Feb.

(☞ Sylph, Herald and Express arrived off Calcutta on the 20th instant.

March 25th—English Brig Symmetry, John Savill, from the Mauritius 22d January.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Warrior, from Port Louis—mr. W. F. Norris, from Rio de Janeiro, and 50 coolies and 2 children.

Per Union, from the Mauritius—Mary Surflen.

Per Hero, from Singapore—mr. Thomas Scott, merchant.

From Penang—misses E. Mitchell and D. Mitchell, and revd Francois Reyereau, French missionary.

Per Symmetry from the Mauritius—mrs. Savill, and miss Carmichael.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

21st.—Bremar, Gillum, for Bussorah.

23rd—Gentoo, Dodds, for Liverpool, Regina, Poole, for Mauritius, Ann, Spain for Bussorah, and Norna, Beroche, for Bourbon.

24th—Warrior, Darley, Forth, Hickford, and Maria, (steamer), Lonsdale, from China.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

March 24, Barque Competitor. J. Pritchard, from Port Louis 23rd Feb. and Pondicherry 23rd instant.

MACAO

ARRIVED

Feby.
6, (B.) John Cooper. Salmon, Calcutta and Sing.
7, " Snipe, Morton, Calcutta and Singapore.
8, H. M. S. Wellesley, Capt. Maitland, C. B. Chusan.
9, (A.) Ianthe ——, Philadelphia.
10, (R.) Hannah Ker, Potter, Bombay.
11, " Mauly, Hart, Manila.
11, " Hero of Malown Jackson, Sydney.
11, " Ann, Macalpine, Calcutta.
11, " John Maclellan, ——, Bombay Nov. 27.

PASSENGERS PER

Manly, Mr. Russell Sturgis.

SAILED

Feby.
4, (B.) Canopus, Titherington. Singapore.
7, " Black Joke, Macfarlane, Sing. & Calcutta.
8, " Ramoncita, ——, Manila.
8, " Mary Ann Webb, Macdowall, London.
9, " John Campbell, White, do.
10, " Maia, Soroule, Singapore and Bombay.
10, " Rajah, Ferguson, London.
10, " Chelydra, Whittingham, Chusan.
12, " Sylph, Gray, Singapore and Calcutta.

The Orwell for Sydney; and Slains Castle, for London under immediate despatch.

Canton Press.—Feb 12.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

April 1st. Capt. H. Jacob, 19th Regt. N. I. from Chimboor.
Do. do. Ensign Anderson, do. do. do.
Do. do. Ensign Green, do. do. do.
Do. 2d. Ensign Briggs, do. from Tannah
Do. do. Capt. R. P. Honner, 4th Regt. Rifle Corps from Baroda.
Do. 4th. 2d Lieut. E. Wray, artillery, from Ahmednugger.

Departures.

March 31st. Captain H Bury, 3d Lt. Cavalry, to Karrachie.
April 1st. Capt. H. Rutherford, Bengal Artillery to England.
Do. do. Capt. C. Owen, 1st Lancers to Ditto.
Do. do. Assist. Surg. W. R Dimock, to Aden.
Do. do. Capt. A. G. Young 43d M. N. I. to Europe.
Do. do. Major Taylor 2d M. Lt. Cavalry to Ditto.
Do. do. Surgeon A. Montgomery, 1st Bat. Artillery to Do.
Do. do. Assist. Surgeon A. Mackintosh, 15th M. N. I. to Europe.
Do. do. Major R. Ord. to Ditto.
Do. do. Major Carpenter, H. M. 41st Regt. to Ditto.
Do. do. Capt. J. E. Parsons, 11th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

At Sea, on board the *Edmonstone*, on the 14th March, the lady of A. Arnott Esq. M. D. of a daughter.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Cawnpore, on the 13th March, the lady of A. Wylly, esq. 5th light cavalry, of a son.

At Dacca, on the 18th March, the lady of Bransby Henry Cooper, esq. C. S. of a daughter.

At Contai, on the 18th March, the lady of captain Finnis, E. officer, of a daughter.

At Royapettah, on the night of the 7th March, the lady of the reverend Thomas Haswell, of a son.

At Chupra, on the 16th March, the lady of R. N. Farquharson, esq. C. S. of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 18th March, mrs. James George, of a son.

At Agra, on the 9th March, mrs. E. Woods, of a son.

At Kurrachee, on the 27th Feb. the lady of lieut. W. J. Boye, 23rd regt. light infantry, of a daughter.

At Chowringhee, on the 22d March, the lady of E. Currie, esq. C. S. of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 18th march, John Pittar, jur, esq aged 30 years.

At Calcutta, on Sunday, the 20th March, mrs. Maria Britto, aged 56 years.

At the Anchoring Creek, on the 6th March, on board the bark *Justina*, mr. Henry Gill, master pilot, accidently drowned, aged 35 years.

At Howrah, on the 19th March, of brain fever, mr. George Frederick Knott, late commander of the ship Exmouth, aged 31 years.

At Howrah, on the 2d March, of consumption, A. Chalke esq. aged 24 years and 4 months.

At Calcutta, on the 23rd March, Robert John Dring esq. of the Firm of Hamilton and Co aged 43 years.

At Chupra, on the 18th March, Louisa, the beloved child of George Gough, esq. of the C. S.

At Allahabad, on Saturday, the 12th instant, George, the son of lieutenant G. G. Chauner, commissary of ordnance, aged 2 years and 9 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

At Bangalore, on the 20th March the lady of Captain Blachford, of the 15th or King's Hussars, of a son.

DEATH.

At Egmore, on the 19th instant, Emma, the second daughter of the late Captain R. Allan, 41st Regt. N. I.

AGRA.

BIRTHS.—At Futtyghur, on the 16th March, the Lady of R. B. Thornhill, Esq., C. S., of a son.

At Meerut, on the 17th instant, the Lady of Captain George Povntz Ricketts, 1st Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE—At Kurnaul, on the 17th inst., by the Revd. T. Dunkin, Brevet Capt. James Gordon, 3rd Cavalry, to Miss Mary Harriet Lowenham.

CALENDAR,—APRIL 30 DAYS 1842.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M
T.	5		7 4	7 44	
W.	6		8 21	8 55	
Th.	7		9 8	9 19	
F.	8	[1814	9 44	10 7	
S	9	[—Battle of Toulouse,	10 22	10 37	
Sun	10	2d *Sunday after Easter.*	10 54	11 8	
M.	11		11 22	11 38	☾ 11 3 23

CORRESPONDENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Perceiving in this day's *Gazette*, a garbled statement of a trial in the Supreme Court, that lasted three days (of which I think it was the bounden duty of every paper to have had a reporter present to take notes, as it would fully have shown in Europe, the trust to be reposed on native evidence) stating that the Jury retired about half past 6 o'clock came into Court &c.

I beg most unconditionally to deny that the verdict quoted was given by the Foreman of the Jury, but that the first prisoner was acquitted by the Jury *nem con* and the Foreman was directed in the latter case to state that the Jury could not convict from the unsatisfactory evidence against the latter, though the majority of the Jury were for conviction.

I am induced to give you this positive denial to the *Gazette's* statements from knowing the case to be so falsely stated that it may mislead many.

ONE OF THE JURY.

March 31st. 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER

SIR,—Can any of your Correspondents answer the following questions?

1st. Was Lieut. Macdonald of H. M. 2nd, or Queen's Royal Regt. a Member of a District Court Martial which tried two soldiers at Deesa in June 1841?

2nd. Were the sentences awarded by the Court considered inadequate by Lt. Col. Brough Comg. the Regt. to which they belonged?

3rd. Was Lieut. Macdonald ordered (sentenced?) in consequence by his Comg. Officer Lieut. Col. Brough "to read to his company at roll call every evening "under the Captain of the Day the 1st and 2nd Sec- "tions of the articles of war together with the subse- "quent sections marked with an asterisk, also to read "Her Majesty's Rules and Regulations. To be suspen- "ded from sitting on Regimental Court Martial and "to attend all European Courts Martial that may "occur in the Brigade until further orders?"

4th. Has Lieut. Macdonald received an order from Lieut. Col. Brough his Comg. Officer to put no communication in writing unless required to do so by him?!!!

?

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DISTRICT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Received in March 1842.	Rs.
Mor Shastree of Rajpote, thro' Capt. Valiant	50
Geo. Giberne, Esq	50
Col. Dunsterville	25
Alexander Bell, Esq. (Judge &c.)	20
Capt. T. M. B. Turner	50
Mrs. C. L. DeGa	25
H. Atkinson, Esq.	18
J. M. DeGa, Esq.	25
Dr. C. Morehead	25
Mr. Nobody	5
Rupees	293

E. E.

A large supply of Serviceable old Cloathing from The Hon'ble J. H. Crawford Esq. is thankfully acknowledged.

G. GILDER, Secy.

North Western Intelligence

DELHI GAZETTE, MARCH 23.

From Colonel Bolton's convoy we learn that upwards of 100 camels were found missing on the 3d day after their march from Ferozepoor, and that a whole day was spent in making the alterations necessary to meet the loss. The Cavalry with Commissariat stores crossed the Ravee on the 14th instant, the 6th N. I. with other stores, on the 15th, and H. M. 31st on the 16th. The last regiment would have crossed sooner but lost their way the morning they marched to the banks of the river. The heat is noted as being considerable in the sun at midday, but very endurable in tents where the thermometer does not rise above 82 deg.

Brigadier White reached the banks of the Chenab on the 6th and completed the passage of that river at 2 P. M. on the 11th; on the morning of the 14th he came on the Jhelum and was not a little annoyed at finding this river also so much swollen by late heavy rains that he did not expect to get the whole Brigade across under a week, the number of boats being very small. He had determined on taking the Dragoons and Artillery forwards, by forced marches, in accordance with the urgent commands of General Pollock, and leaving the stores and treasure to be taken onwards by the Irregular Cavalry and Infantry. The weather, at the last date, had been very much improved by a heavy fall of rain and the mornings were so sharp and cold that they entertained great hopes of a continuance of favorable weather.

QUETTA.—A letter from Quetta of the 5th Inst. from one of our old friends detained there, does not give us any fresh news of occurrences at Candahar, but affords us some interesting details of the really perilous journey made during the last month from Dadur to Quetta through the Bolan pass, the dangers of which at that season, are quite enough to astonish us "*gentlemen who live at home at ease.*" Our correspondent arrived at Quetta in company with the Officers mentioned as remaining there in our last, with the addition of Colonel and Mrs. Marshall and a detachment of Regular and Irregular Cavalry commanded by Lieut. Johnstone, of the 6th Bombay N. I. Mrs. Marshall was strongly persuaded not to attempt the journey at such a season of the year, but preferred sharing its dangers with her husband. Owing to the strength of the detachment, it is supposed, not a shot was fired by the Beloochees through the 6 marches of the pass.

"Four miles beyond Sir-i-Bolan, you enter a dangerous zig zag defile and wind up the dry stoney bed of a mountain torrent, the rocks tower up perpendicularly on both sides, and it is indeed in some narrow in some place that two camels can not go abreast. Every turn is commanded by breast works of stone full of loop holes for matchlocks, and you cannot help, after safely passing them, looking up and congratulating yourself upon your good fortune, for there is little honor after all in being shot like a dog without the chance of a fight for it. There was a great deal of snow in the pass and the mountains above were all covered with it, and so far perhaps it was lucky as to its mountain rifles found it too cold to a wait us, as per chance they otherwise would. On the top of the pass we encountered a violent storm, and the whole of the "Dusht-i-be Dowlut" or Desert of misery, a true name for it, was covered with snow, we had still 15 miles to make ere we could reach our encamping ground at Siriab; the storm still raged and the snow fell faster and faster, deepening every moment as we went on, our camels and poor camp followers began to fail, but we reached our ground at 10 o'clock at night, though we had not a particle of wood to make a fire with, no food had passed our lips since 6 o'clock in the morning, and our camels were still behind, the mules came up shortly, and luckily some of us got our bedding and spread it on the snow, in a few minutes we had a couple inches of snow over us; most fortunately for the brave lady, the Colonel's tent arrived that night, the camel men having been forced on by the sowars; some of us got our pauls pitched, but on awakening in the morning, we found them down upon us through the weight of the snow which had fallen during the night; when morning broke, it was still snowing and our camels yet up, at last one or two stragglers came in nearly dead and reported that the camel men who has sufficient strength left, had thrown the loads off their camels and taken themselves off with their animals, others threw themselves on the ground and abandoned themselves to their fate and perished in the snow. It was with the greatest difficulty we roused up our poor servants, especially the Hindoos, who said they would leave and die, but at last by rubbing them well, and giving them a good dose of the "water of life" from our flasks, we got them up, and loaded the mules. We set off for Quetta and arrived at Captain Hammersley's hospitable mansion most safely, doolies, bullocks, camels, and every available animal and means were sent back to bring up the poor people who were lying in the snow and to save what baggage they could. Nothing could exceed, the kindness of Hammersley he sent out, by a very active writer in his office (Mr. Hogel,) who volunteered to go, brandy and food, with money from his own pocket, to buy wood at the different villages for the poor wretches on the road; we have since got up a subscription for Mr. Rezel as a small testimonial of the value of his services, and well he deserves it. A trooper came in, the afternoon, and reported he had seen eight bodies of camp followers within a few miles of Quetta, on the road, frozen to death. D. of the 38th Bengal N. I. went out and found six of the poor creatures dead, and thread strewed with baggage he came back in the dusk of the evening with his old Sirdar bearer mounted upon his horse, which D. was leading; he had picked him up some nine miles off. Altogether we have lost some 30 people in the snow, and many of those who were sent to bring in the dying men never returned alive. It snowed without intermission for three days and four nights, the thermometer for a week ranged on an average at 9 P. M. from 18 degrees to 19 and half degrees, & at 12 o'clock in the day generally at 29 degrees. Cold as it was, it brought back many pleasing recollections, we had icicles on the beard, tops, eyes, and icicles, if not "hanging from the nose," at least from our mustachioos, and the ice was so thick in some places that we rode over small brooks. Now the snow is all away from the lower grounds and the weather is lovely. The fields of lucerne and wheat are getting quite green, and the fruit trees beginning to bud.

We are, of course, most anxious to get on to Candahar, and we are looking anxiously forward to the arrival of a large party from Dadur with treasure, &c., and then perhaps we shall "get a passage," it is most provoking to be within 13 marches of our corps and not able to get to them when most probably they are giving the rebels a good thrashing. We would go on at once, but the Kojuck pass is so strictly watched that a mouse can scarcely creep through unobserved. There are thousands of letters and papers lying here for the Kandahar force, but the Assistant Political Agent contrived to get two dawks off some days ago. He made two packets of the latest letters and papers, and all we hope is that they may arrive safely, for they *will* be a real treat to the poor fellows.

An express arrived a few days ago, bringing despatches to the 22d February; all were well and hearty and every one eager for the fray. The Dooranees, under Sufder Jung and Atta Mahomed were assembling in great force 17 miles from Candahar. The General was to move out against them the moment they came within an easy march of the place, which it was expected they would next day, so depend upon your hearing shortly of a "glorious victory." Here we are all quiet, but have got a hint to look out for a squall one of these dark nights."

CAWNPOOR.—The Officer in charge of the person of the Ex-Peshwa at Bithoor has, we hear, some occasion to use a little more vigilance than usual. The Mahratta Chief has, for some months past, had, as his guest his cousin Rao Benaik Rao from Humeerpoor; they both have money at their command, which their ill will towards us might lead them to expend in ways, not altogether to the advantage of the Hon'ble Company's rule. The hordings of Benaik Rao are calculated at three crores.

ERRORS AND OMISSIONS.—In our list of the Officers of the Cabul force we have to note the following corrections and additions:—

Lt Mein, H. M.'s 13th Lt. I.	A prisoner in Lughman.
Capt. W. Grant, 27th N. I.	Said to be prisoner near Jellalabad.
Dr. Wm. Duff, 54th N. I.	Was with his Regt., and is supposed to have been killed.
Capt. H. Havelock, H. M's 13th Light Infantry.	At Jellalabad.
Capt. Walker, 1st Regt. N. I. 2nd in command 4th Irregular Cavalry.	Killed at Cabul.
Lieut. H. Laing, 27th N. I. on leave at Cabul.	Killed at Cabul.
Capt. J. H. Craigie, 20th N. I.	The 3rd Regt. Sah's Infantry is supposed to have gone to Khelat-i-Ghiljieh, and these Officers may therefore be safe.
Lt. R. McKean, 17th N. I.	
Lt. D. Gaussen, 42d N. I. with Asst.-Surg. Mackinnon, or Asst.-Surgeon Brown.	

Capt. Innes and Lieut. Shawe, mentioned in our last, as posted to the China Volunteer Battalion are Captain William Innes, 15th Regiment N. I. Ensign Henry R. Shawe, ditto.

AGRA UKHBAR, MARCH 24.

Intelligence from General Pollock's camp has been received to the 12th instant. The General only awaited the arrival of the 3d Dragoons to try conclusions with the Khyburees. Their presence was desirable not only for the actual service they would render, but to inspire the Sepoys with confidence, which, it is feared, they much want. The barbarity and treachery of the Affghans and Khyburees have impressed them with a strong feeling of aversion to Affghanistan, which is heightened by the national prejudice to all trans-Indus expeditions.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1842.

We have received the *Delhi Gazette* of the 23d and *Agra Ukhbar* of the 24th ultimo. They contain intelligence from General Pollock's camp to the 12th March. The 3d Dragoons were anxiously looked for, as on their arrival it was generally understood that the troops would be ordered to force the pass. Colonel White reached the banks of the Jhelum on the 14th ultimo, but found the river so much swollen that the whole brigade could not be got over in less than a week. The Colonel therefore determined to make forced marches to Peshawur with the Dragoons and Artillery, leaving the remainder of the brigade to come on with the stores and treasure.

Calcutta papers to the 26th of the last month have arrived. From these we learn that Her Majesty's ships *Endymion* and *Childers* were on the point of sailing for China.

The Madras journals of the 26th ultimo contain no intelligence of importance.

Since writing the above we have received the *Agra Ukhbar* of the 26th March. The following are the most important portions of it's contents.

"At the latest communication from Pashawur, General Pollock continued to occupy his Camp and there was no appearance of any immediate movement. Her Majesty's 3d Dragoons were to have reached him on the 25th, (yesterday.) Desertion was, we are sorry to learn, becoming considerable.

A report had reached the Camp that Akbar Khan had been shot by one of his followers, but that the wound, which was in the breast and arms, was not mortal. We hope not, and that he will live till a British bullet or a British bayonet carries justice and death to the assassin.

A report—and from rather a good quarter,—has reached Agra to the effect that Guznee had been abandoned to the enemy. We cannot, however, attach much credit to it."

"The following letter was received from Col. Bolton's Brigade this afternoon.

Left Bank of the Ravee, 16th March 1842.

"We arrived at this place (Rungelpore) yesterday morning, and immediately crossed the 3d Irregulars over, since when we have been working with all our steam on, we have got about 20 boats of sizes, rather a small number to cross such a force as ours over a rapid stream, about the size of the Jumna at Agra. No ford whatever, the heat having as we supposed, melted the snows and swollen the river. The Sikhs look with wonder at 30 or 40 of the stout fellows of Her Majesty's 31st, shouldering a laden four bullock Commissariat hackery, and pitching it into the boat like a shot. The treasure tumbrils &c. were all embarked speedily by the same hands, and the Regiment crossed it-self on the 17th. We are all most anxious to get on, and much fear, General Pollock may attempt the Pass ere we come up. It was a fine sight from the high bank, to see the Regiment march down to the Ghats all cleared, and boats ready,—each Company taking its own Ghat, and in five minutes the whole were afloat, the band in the centre boat playing St. Patrick's day and Garry Owen. In about 20 minutes the Regiment had disembarked.

Delafosse has got one Troop of Horse Artillery, 2 Ressalahs 3rd Irregular Horse, and our Company 6th Native Infantry with him. We shall march to Gurjeekpore to-morrow So the Horse Artillery will be still in the rear till we get to the next river."

19th "I was too late for the post; just as I closed this a letter came from the Commander-in-Chief directing our hastening on. So we marched to Dhing yesterday morning a distance of 22 miles! The men were dead beat and did not arrive on the ground till eleven o'clock, and our tents not till about 2 P. M. We came to this (Burra Mulgan) to day."

The Commander in Chief in India has transferred Surgeon B. L. Sandham of the 62d Foot to the 14th Light Dragoons, and promoted Assistant Surgeon J. W. Moffat of the latter corps to the rank of Surgeon in the 62d Regiment. These arrangements are temporary; being in force only until Her Majesty's pleasure be known.

Captain Atkins Hamerton, agent for the East India Company, at Muscat, has been appointed British Consul in the Imaum's territories. A copy of his diplomatic commission under the Royal sign manual will be found in a previous column.

From the Pinang *Gazette* of 8th January, we learn that Rajah Mooda of Acheen is engaged in a species of piratical operations, which are likely to cause serious inconvenience to commercial intercourse in that part of Asia. The Rajah a short time since purchased a barque, named the *Angelina*. He has caused this vessel to be anchored off Diamond point; keeping at the same time a well armed and fast sailing boat in shore. By these means he is enabled to overhaul all the native craft which pass. On these vessels he levies contributions, under the pretence that he is Governor of all the ports between Diamond point and his residence at Samalongan. Seven prahus belonging to Acheen have been already seized and sent into the former place by the Rajah's orders. The dread of this chief's extortion has become so great, amongst the traders in the Straits, that the importation of rice from Sumatra has almost entirely ceased, and the greater portion of the boats formerly engaged in the traffic, have been laid up. It is to be hoped that the Governor General will turn his attention to the subject, and take means for compelling the Rajah to cease from his exactions. There are several of Her Majesty's Ships now about to proceed to China. If the Supreme Government make the necessary application to any one of their Commanders, there can be no doubt that the Rajah will soon be convinced of the necessity of removing the *Angelina* from her present commanding position.

From the same journal we learn that a Grabship belonging to Bombay has been seized, near the coast of Sumatra, on a charge of smuggling opium. The name of the vessel is not given.

Under the Calcutta head will be found a report of the examination of a number of Coolies who have lately returned to that city from the Mauritius, in the ship *Warrior*. Lord Ellenborough appears to have taken a most laudable interest in the subject. His Lordship drew up a series of questions well calculated to elicit every particular of the mode, in which the coolies had been treated, when absent from India; and sent his Private Secretary to attend at the Police office whilst the investigation was being made. Men women and children of all ages were examined, and gave a favourable account of the treatment they had received. They stated that they were well fed and regularly paid. Most of the heads of families had accumulated sums varying from fifty to two hundred rupees. Many stated that they would return to the Mauritius if permitted. Others that they would willingly do so, if they did not obtain employment in Calcutta. Those who expressed no intention of again leaving India, assigned no other reason than a natural preference for their native country. It is evident that the regulations in force at the Mauritius are perfectly adequate to protect the coolies against all exertion of tyranny and oppression on the part of their employers, were the latter inclined to act with severity. This however, we are happy to say, does not appear to be the case; as all the deponents testify, that they were in every respect well treated, and never beaten by their masters.

Active measures are being taken throughout the North Western provinces of India for the purpose of relieving the wants of the widows and orphans of the numerous Europeans who perished in the late disastrous retreat from Cabul. Committees, for the management of the funds, have been formed at Delhi and Kurnaul. The amount, already subscribed, exceeds eleven thousand rupees. We are happy to find that the name of Sir Jasper Nicolls stands at the head of the list of those who have thus nobly come forward to alleviate the distresses of the families of such of our countrymen as were massacred in the Khoord Cabul pass: and who appear to have been no less the victims of the imbecility of their leaders than of the treachery of their foes.

His Excellency has subscribed one thousand rupees, and three times that amount has been given by the various staff officers attached to Army Head Quarters. There can be no doubt that the example, thus liberally set, will be generally followed by all parties connected with the Military services—of the Crown and Company, at the three presidencies. We trust the exertion and display of one of the best feelings which can actuate the human breast will not be limited to the Military classes, but will be exhibited by every portion of society.

It was reasonable to expect that the Army should take the initiative in affording succour to the widows and orphans of it's own members. Delhi and Kurnaul, from their proximity to the scene of the late deplorable tragedy, were naturally the places at which a display of sympathy, more strong and effectual than mere expressions of regret, should be first exhibited. No charge of supineness in endeavouring to relieve the wants, and alleviate the miseries of our distressed countrywomen and their helpless children can therefore as yet be made against the non-military classes of European Society in Central India; or against those Englishmen, whether engaged in Civil or Military occupations, who inhabit the Southern and Western provinces. Still it is high time that they made some attempt to follow up the example which has been so laudably set them by their countrymen in the North West provinces. We trust that at Bombay in particular a meeting will be called without loss of time, for the purpose of raising subscriptions, and choosing a committee to act in co-operation with those at Delhi and Kurnaul. This is a subject in which every man must take an interest. Whatever may be his opinions on other subjects, he is bound to use every exertion which he may be able to make, within his own sphere of influence, to promote the collection of an ample fund for securing from the ills of poverty, the families of those unfortunate men whose lives have been sacrificed in the service of their country. At the same time that we advocate to the utmost the claims of these suffering families upon private charity, we consider that their right to an extraordinary amount of relief from the state is equally strong. But the measures taken by all Governments, on such subjects, are invariably, perhaps necessarily tardy; and it is on this account that we consider celerity in raising subscriptions so peculiarly desirable; since many an unfortunate widow may at the present moment be labouring under serious pecuniary difficulties, to whom a liberal pension will be of no great consequence, after she has had time to communicate her position to her family. The maxim "*Bis dat, qui cito dat*" should not be lost sight of at the present moment.

In the greater portion of the articles which have appeared in the Anglo Indian journals, relative to the expediency of maintaining British influence paramount in Affghanistan, we have observed, almost invariably a wandering from the question, a proneness to personalities and a disposition to attach unnecessary importance to the merits or demerits of individuals. Thus we have repeated discussions relative to Ukhbar Khan, as if his personal conduct made any actual difference in our relations with the Afghans. We certainly believe him to be a traitor of the deepest dye. But admitting him to be innocent, it only shews that the perfidy, which has been generally supposed to be concentrated in his breast, is diffused over a great portion of the Afghan insurgents. The necessity, of England putting forth her strength to punish the rebels for the murder of the envoy and the subsequent massacre of the British troops, is equally urgent in either case. If Ukhbar Khan held an acknowledged authority over the Afghans, of such a nature as to enable him to restrain them from committing acts of violence, he is of course personally responsible. But as we can only hope to capture and punish him, by first annihilating the power of the tribes by which he is supported, an ample force must be despatched against them. If on the other hand, Ukhbar Khan possessed no such influence as we have above supposed, the insurgent tribes as a mass must be held responsible for their own misdeeds, and the necessity, of carrying on warlike operations against them, is equally apparent. There is no essential difference between going to war with a people, because they are the partisans of a notorious criminal, and doing so, because they have themselves committed a notorious crime. We cannot therefore but think that the tedious and oft repeated discussions which have emanated from the pens of our cotemporaries relative to the conduct of a man who has been styled both an Archtraitor and an Archangel are proofs of valuable time having been wasted, on a subject, which if not absolutely deserving of being termed idle and trifling, is it at all events of very secondary importance.

Then again we have disputes, relative to the comparative merits of Sir Alexander Burnes and Sir William MacNaghten which, though somewhat more important and interesting, are not likely to be ever satisfactorily decided. For there is not we imagine the slightest chance of the records of their respective offices ever coming to light, as the archives of the political mission were in all probability abandoned by the British; and destroyed by the Afghans, immediately subsequent to the evacuation of the entrenched camp. If any papers were attempted to be removed they must have been lost with the baggage during the retreat and massacre. There are doubtless many letters in the secretariate of the supreme Government which will afford some information relative to the state of affairs in Cabul prior to the insurrection, but none that will

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threw much light on it's rise and progress. From what has already transpired, we may safely venture to say that there was much want of energy and decision shewn by the British Military leaders, and that their irresolution tended to create feelings of doubt and discontent amongst the men, to an extent that must have materially facilitated the operations of the insurgents. Still we cannot allow the diplomatists to pass unscathed. It was their duty to obtain correct information of the state of feeling amongst the various tribes. The expensive political establishment, maintained beyond the Indus, was instituted for no other purpose. We regret to be compelled to state that it's inefficiency and expense have been equally injurious to the public interests. Sir William Macnaghten and Sir Alexander Burnes were at the head of this department. To whom the greater blame is to be attributed, it is hard to decide. Judging however by the results, we may safely say, that they both proved themselves egregiously unfit for the important posts they occupied. The Envoy certainly appears to have displayed a spirit of cool determination in his negociations with Ukhbar Khan, and we have not the slighest doubt that Sir Alexander Burnes would have acted in like manner, had he survived the first outbreak of the insurrection. But both appear to have been sadly destitute of political foresight, and to have indulged in a degree of supineness which naturally induced a sense of over security. Sir Alexander Burnes will ever be regarded as an enterprising and intelligent traveller, but with this meed of praise his warmest friends must rest content. Any attempt on their part to exaggerate his merits will tend to depreciate him in the opinion of the public. Already much indiscretion has been evinced on this point. Conflicting statements have been published; having his opinions and letters for their basis. If both statements be correct, Sir Alexander Burnes' memory will be charged with the weight of gross duplicity. We trust however that there is some mistake on this head. At the present moment the balance of evidence, and the force of candour, decidedly preponderate against those whom we may fairly consider to be the avowed friends of the late clever writer and intelligent traveller; we are sorry we cannot add, the sagacious politician.

The points, to which the friends of Sir Alexander Burnes should turn their attention, are either to shew that he did not receive warning, of the intended insurrection, from Captain Alured Gray; or if he did receive the letter in question, to prove that it's contents were duly communicated to the Envoy. The charge of having received and suppressed this document still remains unanswered. While this is the case, the deceased cannot but be open to the suspicion of having committed a fault of a nature less pardonable than a mere error of judgement.

We beg to call attention to the report of the trial of Lieut. Pilfold before a Court Martial assembled at Deesa in December last. The first four day's proceedings will be found in this morning's paper. The remainder will be published on Friday next.

The Sessions of the Supreme Court terminated on the night of Friday last. One case of murder will be retried at the next sessions; the jury having been discharged without a verdict having been recorded.

Communicated.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following testimonial to the merits of Captain Paterson of the Ship *Edinburgh*.

Ship Edinburgh, 26th March 1842.

DEAR SIR,—Entertaining a very high sense of your gentlemanly conduct, kindness, and attention to the welfare of all on board, and of the zeal, energy, and sound judgment displayed by you on all occasions, we the passengers of the Ship *Edinburgh*, in testimony of these our sentiments, desire to present you with a piece of plate, which we hope may sometimes recall to your memory the many friends who have been closely and intimately associated with you, during the long voyage which is now drawing to a close.

This small token of our regard, the free and unanimous offering of all, will be delivered to you in Bombay, if a suitable article can be procured there, and if not on your return to London. As a parting gift we doubt not you will appreciate it more on account of the friendship of the givers, than for its intrinsic value.

Should it be the fate of any of us to return to England by the Cape, we only hope it may be our good fortune to be again placed under your able guidance.

With every wish for your future success and prosperity.

We remain, dear Sir,
Your very sincere friends,

(Signed) Jane Coddington.	E. S. Smyth Queen's Roya's.
Mary Ann Arnott.	Francis Gilden, do.
Janet K. Arnott.	H. Bowden, H. M. 22nd Regt.
Caroline Combe.	T. McGrath, M. D. Asst. surgeon do.
F. Coddington, Capt. H. M. 40th Regt.	S. D. Young, Lt. Madras Army.
A. Arnott, M.D. Surgeon Bombay Estabt.	J. H. Harrison, Asst. Surgeon, H. C. S.
J. H. Grant, Lieut. Queen's Royal Regt.	S. A. Moyse, Merchant.
G. E. A. Torbin, Lt. do. do.	R. Gordon, Cadet.
To JOHN PATERSON ESQ. Commanding the Ship *Edinburgh*.	F. McGowan do. H. C. S.

To which Captain Paterson returned the following reply.

Ship Edinburgh, 26th March 1842.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your very handsome letter, presenting me with a piece of plate. It is much more than my poor efforts, to make you comfortable, can have possibly merited. The letter alone is more than I have words to thank you for, but in plain and simple language I beg, from the heart, you will accept my best thanks not only for this but also for the very kind and accommodating way in which you have put up with the many privations and annoyances consequent to a voyage prolonged to such an unusual length, and believe me, the many happy days, and kind friends I have spent them with, will ever hold a place dear in my memory.

I remain, yours most sincerely,
(Signed) JOHN PATERSON.

COURT MARTIAL.

Narrative of the Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Deesa, on Thursday the 9th of December 1841, for the Trial of Lieut. PILFOLD of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment.

N. B. All paragraphs preceded by the letters N. B. are elucidatory only, and neither they, nor the matter to which they allude will be found in the fair copy of the proceedings, as transmitted by the Court to superior authority.

2. All such questions and answers, or parts of answers, as are within Parenthesis, thus, [ ] were either rejected, or expunged from the Proceedings.

2. The Questions and Answers were taken down at the time exactly as uttered with the last correction by the Evidence himself; and will be found, it is believed, exactly as recorded in the original proceedings.

4. At the request of the Acting Deputy Judge Advocate, the Court was daily after assembly, *closed*, in order to read over the fair copy of each preceding day's proceedings.

5. Throughout this Trial, each question was first read aloud, then recorded, and then again read, before its answer was given, and then read a third time with the answer subjected to correction. On this point Vans Kennedy observes, p. 192, note, thus "A "still more objectionable usage has been prevalent at "Courts Martial, namely that of reading each ques- "tion aloud previous to its being recorded, by which "means a witness on the examination in chief, has "full time to prepare his Answer, and the cross exa- "mination is rendered completely ineffective."

PRESIDENT.

Lieutenant Colonel Schuler, Regiment of Artillery.

MEMBERS.

Lieut. Col. Carruthers C. B.	2d or Queen's Rl. Regt. (objected to)
Major Shaw	9th Regiment N. I.
" Gillard	2nd or Queen's Royal Regt.
Capt. O'Grady	ditto.
" Lloyd	ditto.
" Lyster	ditto (objected to)
" Littlewood	9th Regt. N. I. (do.)
" Penney	1st Cavalry (Lancers.) (do.)
" Purves	9th Regt. N. I.
" Owen	1st Cavalry (Lancers.)
" Ralph	2nd or Queen's Royal Regt.
Lieut. Jephson	ditto.
" Yonge	ditto.
" Halkett	9th Regt. N. I.

Captain R. M. Hughes, Acting Deputy Judge Advocate N. D. A. conducts the proceedings.

Lieut. M. R. Pilfold, of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment, appears a Prisoner before the Court.

Major Redmond William Brough, Commanding the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment appears as Prosecutor.

The Orders directing the assembly of the Court, th President's and Deputy Judge Advocate's warrants are severally produced and read.

Question by the Deputy Judge Advocate.—Lieut. M. R. Pilfold; have you any exceptions to any of the Officers present sitting as Members on your Trial?

A. Yes, I object to Captains Lyster, Littlewood, and Penney, and Lieut. Colonel Carruthers C. B. And my objections are both general and specific. As a general objection, I beg to point out that the Divisional Orders, of the 15th November 1841 constituting my Court Martial, have not been attended to: for those Orders nominate five Subalterns as Members; three from the Queen's Royals and two from the Ninth Regiment N. I.; but the local or Brigade Order, of the 7th December 1841 has appointed only three Subalterns, although five are available; and the deficiency is made up by two Captains from the 1st Cavalry; to one of whom, Captain Penney, I have the strongest objection as a Member. 1st. Because he is the Brigade Major. 2nd. Because he is to be an Evidence on my defence in respect to the 3rd and 5th Instances. 3rd. Because he is strongly inimical to, and prejudiced against me, and lately traduced my character, or spoke ill of me in the hearing of Dr. Young. (A) To Captain Littlewood I object, both on the ground of strong prejudice, and because he is to be called as an Evidence on the defence in respect to the 3rd and 5th Instances. To Lieut. Colonel Carruthers I object, because I had a misunderstanding with him, which has never been made up; and because, not only is he well known to be my Enemy; but also he is known to have voted, as a Member on my former Trial, for my dismissal. To Captain Lyster, Queen's Royals, I make similar objections, as to prejudice: being in all four Officers objected to: which objections I beg may be recorded; and further my observation to the Court that the Brigade Order, in selecting the four Captains from the Queen's Royals, has not gone by the Rolester; since a Captain Grehan, who stands between Captains O'Grady and Raelph, has not been nominated, though available.

The Court was closed, and on re opening, the Acting Deputy Judge Advocate and "Joint Prosecutor" addressed Lieut. Pilfold to the following effect:—

Lieut. M. R. Pilfold, I am directed by the Court to inform you, that your objections have been deemed valid. But that the Court has no control over the Orders, detailing the Members for the composition of your Court Martial. Captain Grehan is an evidence on the part of the Prosecution. (B)

The Court adjourns till 11 A. M on Friday 10th December 1841.

2ND DAY, FRIDAY 10TH DEC. 1841.

At a General Court Martial then holden, &c. &c. &c.

Consequent on Brigade Orders, Lieutenants Macdonald, Faulkner, Piercy and Connor, all of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment, take their Seats as Members in lieu of the Members objected to.

The Court is closed; and on re-opening, the Acting Depy. Judge Advocate addresses Lieut. Pilfold as follows:—

"Lieut. Pilfold, I am desired by the Court to in- "form you that the request you made yesterday, to "be allowed daily access to the proceedings cannot "be complied with; but that you can employ a Pri- "vate in Court, with the sanction of your Command- "ing Officer."

2. *Q. by the Depy. J. Adv.*—Lieut. Pilfold; have you any exceptions to any of the Officers now sitting as Members on your trial?

A. [Mr. President and Gentlemen. I regret the Court's decision exceedingly. On my former trial in 1840, I applied to my Commanding Officer for permission to employ a Private of the Regt. in Court; which was refused on the ground that he had not been dismissed Drill. Another application for another Private, Pte. Jameson, was refused because he was employed to write for the Orderly Room. This man having been requested by Sergeant Packer to copy some papers for me during his leisure hours in the evening, his writing was recognized in Court, and he was confined at noon on Saturday the 12th December 1840, and was not released till near 11 A. M. of Monday the 14th December 1840, on which day the trial ended; when an entry was booked against his name, "For going to the Quarters of Lieut. Pilfold clandestinely to write" with the booked Punishment of "Admonition."] In reference to the Question, whether I have any objections to any of the newly appointed Members, I beg to submit that the Question to be decided, being whether I shall henceforth go through life by the name and stigma of "Liar;" there can be *no* good reason for appointing by Brigade Orders, Members other than those detailed in Divisional Orders. The 9th Regt. N. I. was, by Divisional Orders required to furnish *two* Subalterns; but the Brigade Orders have not appointed more than *one*; although Mr. Baugh, of the 9th Regt. N. I., an officer to whom I have never spoken in my life, is now available, and must be unbiassed, I beg this remark may be recorded; and I would further observe to this Court, that Sir Thomas MacMahon the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, in remarking on the Proceedings of a recent Court Martial at Ahmednuggur, observed that although there was no legal objection to the nomination of Officers junior to, and belonging to the same Regt. as the Prisoner, yet the practice was objectionable. There are five such officers on this trial. [I beg to add that the request to be admitted daily access to the Proceedings was decided on by the Court before it was constituted].

The Court was hereupon closed; and on re-opening, Lieut. Pilfold was informed that such parts of the above Answer as alluded to extraneous matter, (viz. that within parenthesis), could not be recorded; but the rest should be. Major Brough did not contradict or call in question the assertions respecting Private Jameson. The A. D. J. Adv. then read as follows:— "Lieut. Pilfold; I am directed by the Court to in- "form you that the general exceptions you have "made to members sitting on this Trial are not valid."

N. B. Lieut. Pilfold replied, "I am much obliged to the Court; for I would much rather those officers were *on* my Trial than not." (C)

The President, Members, and Acting Deputy Judge Advocate are duly sworn.

The A. D. J. Adv. reads aloud the following charges.

Lieutenant M. R. Pilfold Her Majesty's Second (or Queen's Royal) Regiment of Foot, placed in arrest and brought to Trial by order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, on the following Charges preferred by Major R. W. Brough, Commanding the said Regiment; viz.

FIRST CHARGE. For conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in the following Instances, viz.

1st. In having, in a letter dated Poona, 14th August 1841, addressed to the Adjutant of Her Majesty's 2nd Regiment of Foot, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, stated "that actual retirement from the Service, in which "I have passed all my life, and number many "Friends, Ancestors and Relations, high in rank; "and that too, without having first secured some "other profession and means of support, could "never have been seriously contemplated by me; and "I am therefore unable to divine the cause why this "intention has ever been attributed to me" Such statement being contrary to fact, and to his (Lieutenant Pilfold's) express declaration to Lieutenant Stirling of the same regiment, at Deesa, in the month of January or February 1841; when that officer (Lieutenant Stirling) was urgently solicited by him (Lieutenant Pilfold) to be the medium of obtaining permission to effect an exchange, or to retire from the service.

2nd. In having, in the aforesaid letter, knowingly made the following false assertion "nor did I, on quit- "ting Deesa, consider myself under any understand- "ing or engagement whatsoever to effect an exchang, "beyond what my own private wish might induce": such assertion being contrary to his written declaration, or pledge, dated Deesa, 18th January 1841.

3rd In having, in the aforesaid letter, in respect to the aforesaid purpose of leaving the regiment, and in respect to the arrest he was then under, asserted, that "the subject of that arrest was not disposed of at once, "nor by any to me communicated decision of higher "authority as to its merits; but laid over during "seven days, till I had, with extreme reluctance, and "after much persuasion, consented to send in an "application for leave to England for the purpose of "effecting an exchange into some *regiment not in* "India"—thereby knowingly falsely insinuating that the proposal to exchange from the regiment, or to retire from the service, did not come from him, and that the delay was not attributable to him.

4th. In having, in the aforesaid letter, stated that the pledge, or declaration, signed by him on the 18th January 1841 referred to in the 2nd Instance of this charge, was "to the effect that in consideration of twelve months leave to England, I would bonâ fide effect the exchange, and in the event of not so doing, that I would retire from the service,"—thereby wilfully endeavouring to pervert the true meaning of that pledge, which contains these words "that if the commanding officer will forward my application for leave to England for twelve months."

5th. In having, in the aforesaid letter, stated "that "to avoid the publicity of a Court Martial, I must "consent to quit the regiment, or the service, and which "proposal I rejected;"—thereby wilfully falsely insinuating that the proposal to quit the regiment was not made by him.

6th. In having, at Deesa, in the month of January or February 1841 or thereabout, falsely asserted to the aforesaid Lieutenant Stirling, that he (Lieutenant Stirling) and I (his immediate Commanding Officer), were trying to ruin him, (Lieutenant Pilfold) such assertion being without the shadow of foundation.

SECOND CHARGE.—For highly unofficerlike, insubordinate, and contumacious conduct, to the prejudice of good order and Military Discipline, in the following instances; viz.

1st. In having, in the aforesaid letter of the 14th August 1841 referred to in the preceding charge, reverted to an application made by him for a Court of Inquiry on the 23rd September 1840; which subject had been decided on, by a General Court Martial holden at Deesa, for his (Lieutenant Pilfold's) Trial on the 7th December 1840.

2nd. In having, in the aforesaid letter, reflected on my conduct as his immediate Commanding Officer, in refusing him leave of absence in January 1841, and also reflecting on my conduct in having placed him in arrest on the 12th January 1841. (D.)

(Signed) R. W. BOROUGH. Major.
Commanding 2nd or Queen's Royal Regt. of Foot.

Deputy Adjutant General's Office, H. M. Forces. Head Quarters Poona, 28th September 1841.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
(Signed) T. W. MCMAHON, Captain,
Acting Deputy Adjutant General,
H. M. Forces Bombay.

True Copy.
(Signed) T. W. MCMAHON, Captain,
Acting Deputy Adjutant General,
H. M. Forces, Bombay.

3. *Ques. by the A. D. J. Adv.*—How say you Lieut. M. R. Pilfold, are you guilty or not guilty of the charges just read.'

Ans. Not Guilty.

Major Brough, the Prosecutor, reads an opening Address, which is admitted, marked No. 1 and attached to the proceedings.

1*st Evidence for the Prosecution.*

Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant Addison 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment is called into Court and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

4. Q. During the months of August or September last, did you receive any official communication from Lieutenant Pilfold'

Ans. Yes, in August last.

5. Q. Can you produce that communication?

A. I can produce a copy of it. This document is a copy of a letter from Lieut. Pilfold addressed to the Adjutant 2nd or Queen's Royal Regt. dated Poona 14th August 1841; with the exception of a certificate, marked No. 15; which was merely the usual certificate in the terms of a General Order on that subject, to provide for the passage of his successor. Also the various letters on the subject, quoted by Lieut Pilfold, giving the address and signature of each only, and numbered according to the original. And these documents are copies of the letters alluded to —They are both authenticated copies.

Lieut. Addison here hands into Court the correspondence alluded to, which is admitted, read, marked No. 2, and attached to the Proceedings (that is to say, the copy of a document not proven to have been signed, written, or authorized by Lieut. Pilfold).

The Court is adjourned till Saturday the 11th Dec. 1841.

3RD DAY, SATURDAY, 11TH DEC. 1841.

At a General Court Martial then holden, &c. &c.

Lieut. & Actg. Adjt. Addison is examined on his formeroath by the Prosecutor.

6. Q. Through whom and when did you receive the letter of the 14th August from Lieut. Pilfold, a copy of which you handed into Court yesterday?

A. Through the Post. By a memorandum made on the first page of my copy, it was received on the 29th of August last.

7. Q. On receiving that letter what did you do with it?

A. I took it over immediately to the commanding officer.

8. Q. Do you know why this letter wss addressed to you by Lieut. Pilfold?

A. It was in answer to a letter from me written by direction of the commanding officer.

9. Q. What has become of the original letter of which you deposed the document you handed into Court yesterday to be a copy?

A. It was forwarded to the Brigade Major at Deesa

10. Q. Is the copy of Lieut. Pilfold's letter, which you handed in yesterday in your own hand writing?

A. Yes the copy of Lieut. Pilfold's letter is; the letters which he quoted, and the extract from General Orders granting him leave of absence are not.

11. Q. Were you very accurate in making that copy?

A. I copied it line for line, with the greatest care. *

12. Q. Are you confident that the copies of the letters you yesterday handed into Court, are correct copies of those quoted in the letter of statement?

A. Yes, the letters Lieut. Pilfold quoted are copied from the originals.

13. Q. Is it usual to state in an application for leave of absence the object for which leave is asked?

A. Yes, it is required by General Orders.

Examined by the Prisoner.

14. Q. Have you handed to the Court a full copy, without any comment or remark, of the letter of statement I addressed to you dated 14th August 1841?

A. There were no comments of my own; nor of any one else that I am aware. I mentioned before, the certificate to provide for the passage of a successor from England was not entered in full; and that the letters quoted were merely shewn by their signatures and address; also the remark I made on the margin of the first page, mentioning the date of the receipt of the original, and stating it had been forwarded to His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

15. Q. Were there any words or lines in the letter of statement you say you received from me, scored under?

A. Yes.

16. Do they all stand duly copied in the document which you have handed into Court?

A I believe so.

17. Q. The document which you have laid before the Court, purporting to be a full copy of my letter of statement dated 14th August 1841, contain in its due place, and in the regular order of its number, a copy of my letter of application for three months leave to Poona?

A. I believe so. (E.)

18. Q. Do you possess any personal, direct knowledge, relative to the engagement of the Prisoner to effect an exchange?

A. No.

19. Q. Did Lieut. Pilford leave the Queen's Royal Regt. on his application having been forwarded for 12 or 14 months leave of absence to proceed to England? Has such leave been granted?

A. He did not leave the Regiment at that time; and no Leave of absence has been granted to Lieut. Pilfold to England.

20. Q. Did you copy Lieut. Pilfold's letter of Statement from the original, or from a copy of it?

A. From the original.

21. Q. On what account and for what purpose did Lieut. Pilfold leave the Regt.?

A. On leave on private affairs to Poona.

22. Q. Are you aware of his having left Deesa for any other purpose?

A. No, I cannot state to any thing further as fact.

23. Q. Do you know it, on Lieut. Pilfold's leaving the Regiment, any hope or promise of leave to England was given to him?

A. No, I do not.

24. Q. Was the object of his visit to Poona generally understood; and if so, what was it?

A. I cannot answer the Question. I can only give my own idea at that time.

25. Q. What was that?

A. That it was to take measures to effect an exchange from the Corps, or to retire from the Service, according to an agreement which I knew he had made: (F.); and because he was informed, when refused leave to England for that purpose, by the Commander-in-Chief in India, That the Overland Mail rendered it almost as easy to effect his purpose from India, as if he were in England; and I supposed that he wanted to be near Bombay for that purpose. (G.)

26. Q. Did exchange from the Queen's Royals or Retirement from the Service, form any part of Lieut. Pilfold's application for leave to Poona?

A. No, I think not. There is a copy of the letter in the Statement handed into Court.

27. Q. What is the usual mode of Application for leave of absence for an officer to England?

A. According to a Form laid down in Her Majesty's Regulations, with one change; one line is entered, shewing the strength of the officers that would remain in India, supposing the Application to be granted. A Certificate is also required to accompany the application according to the object for which the leave is solicited.

28. Q. Is it usual for a Commanding officer to make a recommendation when forwarding an application for leave of Absence, that the recommendation should be complied with?

A. A letter is required to be written by the Commanding officer, in the space left for it in the Form of Application, stating the reasons for which Leave is recommended.

29. Q. What was the nature of the recommendation in the Application for Leave for Lieut. Pilfold?

A. I think it merely mentioned the object of the leave Lieut. Pilfold wanted; I cannot recollect for a certainty.

30. Q. When an Application for leave of Absence for an officer is forwarded, unaccompanied by a strong recommendation, for the purpose of exchanging or retiring from the service, does it not imply something against his character?

A. It is a matter of opinion. I am unable to answer it positively.

31. Q. Did Lieut. Pilfold enter into any engagement to exchange, immediately prior to an Application on his behalf, for leave to England; or immediately prior to his getting leave to Poona?

A. Lieut. Simmons was Adjutant of the Regt. at that time: but from that date of the Papers, it was immediately prior to the application for leave for Lieut. Pilfold to England.

32. Q. Are you aware if any Paper or Letter other than those before the Court has been forwarded to higher authority relative to any of the affairs of Lieut. Pilfold either at the time, or after the application for leave for him to England?

A. One Letter was sent by the Commanding officer, with his comments on the letter of Statement from Lieut. Pilfold; and two Letters were written privately, to exert interest with the Commander-in-chief, to obtain the leave solicited; first that to England; and secondly that to Poona.

33. Q. Do you know whether Lieut. Pilfold received any intimation that if he undertook to exchange or sell out, leave for that purpose would be forwarded, to enable him to do so in England?

A. I know indirectly that Lieut. Pilfold agreed to Exchange or retire from the Service if an Application for leave to England were forwarded for him.

34. Q. If leave usually granted, when forwarded by the Commanding Officer?

A. Yes.

35. Q. Where was Lieut. Pilfold when the refusal of leave to England arrived?

A. At Deesa: at the Head Quarters of the Regiment.

36. Q. Was Lieut. Pilfold doing duty when he received leave of absence to proceed to Poona?

A. No.

37. Q. Why was he not doing duty: or was he on the Sick list at the time?

A. I do not think he was on the Sick List, I had just commenced acting as Adjutant for Lieut. Simmons; who told me Lieut. Pilfold was not do any duty.

38. Q. Do you know whether he was suspended from doing duty by authority of Her Majesty or by Sentence of a General Court Martial?

A. No. (H.)

The Court is adjourned till Monday 13th Dec. 1841.

4TH DAY, MONDAY 13TH DEC. 1841.

At Genenl Court Martial then holden &c. &c. &c.

Lieut. and Acting Adjt. Addison is examined on his former oath, by the Court.

39. Q. Were the other letters to which you have spoken as being not included in the Documents which you have handed into Court, in all good faith, such as, by their spirit and tenor, were calculated to obtain leave of Absence for Lieut. Pilfold?

A. Certainly they were (I.)

40. Q. Can you inform the Court if the Application for leave of Absence to England which was forwarded for Lieut. Pilfold was for the identical object applied for by Lieut. Pilfold?

A. I was not acting as Adjutant at that time, and so I could only give an answer by referring to Documents included in the Document I have handed into Court.

Lieut. Addison is permitted to refer to the Document marked No. 2, which was handed into Court by him on the second day of the Court's Sitting, and deposes that "It appears that Lieut. Pilfold's Application for leave to England was made on the 18th January 1841; but the Commanding officer's Application for leave of Absence to England for Lieut. Pilfold was made on the 18th January 1841; on which day Lieut. Pilfold's pledge was made and signed; and the Commanding officer's letter appears to mention the purpose according to that pledge.

The Letters respectively dated Deesa Barracks, 16th and 18th January 1841, are read in Court.

N. B. They are numbered in the Statement Nos. 13 and 24, and are as follows:

Deesa, 16th January 1841.

SIR, I have the honor to beg you will request the Commanding Officer to have the kindness to forward to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief this my Application for permission to proceed to England, for the purpose of effecting an exchange into some Regt. not in India.

I have the honor to be &c. &c.
To (Signed) M. R. PILFOLD, Lieut.
THE ADJUTANT, 2d Queen's Royal Regt.
2d or Queen's Royal Regt.

SIR, Deesa Barracks 18th January 1841.

I have the honor to forward the accompanying Application for leave of Absence to proceed to England for one year for Lieut. Pilfold of the Regiment under my command, for the purpose of effecting an Exchange into another Corps, or retiring from the Service.

I have the Honor to be &c. &c.
To (Signed) R. W. BROUGH. Major.
Comng. 2d or Queen's Royal Regt.
THE MAJOR OF BRIGADE,
Deesa.

41. Q. When an officer applies for leave of Absence for one object, is it usual to forward an application professing to be for another?

A. The real object is always stated.

42. Q. Do you mean, by the real object, the object applied for?

A. That would depend upon circumstances—(K)

43. Q. Did you ever hear of an officer's getting leave for twelve months to England for the purpose of retiring?

A. I cannot be certain, but I think so.

N. B. The first reply given was "Yes, I think so: in General Orders there have been several."

44. Q. Did Lieut. and Adjt. Simmons intimate to you the reason why Lieut. Pilfold was not to do duty.

A. No.

Lieut. and Acting Adjutant Addeison retires.

N. B. Many of the above Questions, especially those relating to Lieut. Pilfold's suspension from Duty, were put by a Member, Lieut. Macdonald.

2d Evidence for the Prosecution.

Lieut. James Stirling of the 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment is called into Court and duly sworn.

N. B. Prior to being sworn, Lieut. Stirling was desirous of making a Statement to the Court, but was refused permission. It is necessary to observe that at the commencement of the Trial, the A. D. J. Adv. had stated to Major Brough, aloud to the following effect: "It is the wish of the Court that all Evidence "adduced on this Trial, shall be in the form of Ques- "tion and Answer, to the exclusion of Narrative."

Examined by the Prosecutor.

45. Q. During the month of January 1841, had you any interview with Lieut. Pilfold?

A. Yes. Sometime in January 1841. I received a note from Lieut. Pilfold requesting me to call at his Quarters, as he wished particularly to see me.

46. Q. What occurred at that Interview?

A. When I reached Lieut. Pilfold's Quarters, he

NOTE—(A) There was an error here in the *Name*. Captain Penney is said to have taken advantage of that error, to found thereon a charge of false assertion: altho' it is notorious that he did speak ill of Lt. Pilfold, although in the hearing of *others*.—Lieut. Col. Carruthers is also said to have preferred a charge founded on one of the objections made to him, involving the curious sequitor of "thereby falsely accusing some member of his former Court Martial of perjury." One would have thought that these two Officers, possessing such feelings towards Lt. Pilfold, would have been glad of the opportunity to withdraw, even if they did not voluntarily propose to do so in the first Instance; rather than adopt ulterior measures for having been relieved from such a duty.

(B) If this was intended as a reason for not nominating Capt. Grehan, such a rule was not consistently followed; for the Trial will shew that Captain Littlewood was also an Evidence for the Prosecution, but was appointed Member. However, he was inimical to Lt. Pilfold, as after the reverse. The local or Brigade deviation from Divisional Orders in respect to the nomination of Members, was not the result of any mistake; since it had been pointed out to the Brigadier through the Acting Depy. Judge Adv. by Lieut. P. prior to the Trial, but remained unheeded, as the following Letter will evince.

No. 95 of 1841.

Camp at Deesa, 8th December 1841.

SIR.—Having laid your letter of this date relative to the composition of the General Court Martial ordered to assemble to-morrow, before the Brigadier Commanding at Deesa, I am directed to inform you it is an irregular mode of objecting to the Members of the Court ordered for your Trial.

I have the honor to be &c. &c.
(Signed) R. M. HUGHES, Capt.
A. D. J. A. Genl. N. D. A.
To Lieut. PILFOLD, H. M. 2d or Queen's Royal Regt. of Foot.

(C) There were six Members of the Court junior to and belonging to the same Regt. as Lieut. Pilfold. He however, had no objections to them; this desire having merely been to point out a certain animus, which cannot be mistaken.

(D.) It is proper to notice here that these Instances have not duly quoted the expressions which they impugn, thus:—The 1st Instance omits both the beginning and the end of the sentence which it quotes; and further omits to score lines under certain words.

The 3rd Instance omits the very important prefatory words "the fact that, &c" and which, if quoted, would deprive the Instance of the force of its allegation as to a "false insinuation." Furthermore, the whole sentence is not quoted, nor even half of it, where by its full scope is not duly brought underview. The 4th instance is open to similar remark as to the curtailment of the expression impugned. The 5th instance omits the very important words with which the expression therein impugned commences, viz. "The fact of my being informed" &c. and which, if quoted, would virtually deprive the allegation respecting a "false insinuation," of all force.

* It is certainly both curious and unusual to find a Prosecutor thus rigidly cross examining his own Witness. What *could* have been the reason?

(E.) As, from the turn which the Trial took, Lieut. Addison's evidence respecting the copy of the statement has not been subsequently alluded to, it may be proper here to point out that the documents quoted in the original statement, were introduced into the body of it; each document being placed near to the argument connected with it. By this arrangement, also, it become impossible for any copy ist or other person to *omit* or *suppress* any document. In the copy handed into Court, however, Lieut. Anddison had altered this arrangement, by copying the letter of statement *without* the documents referred to; and by making in it *extraneous remarks* referring to them; and by placing them all in a lump at the end, as an Appendix, only the *last* document in such Appendix bearing Lieut. Addison's signature in attestation of *the whole*; and *with the total omission of a Certificate*, which had been given in triplicate; and which formed a most important link in the Chain of evidence as to the nature and intent of the compact. Nor was any offer made to supply it, even at the eleventh hour. As Lt. Pilfold was placed in arrest, and the charges were handed to him, on the 2nd Octr. 1841, and he was not arraigned till the 9th Decr. sixty nine days after; there was ample time to obtain the original statement from Army Head Quarters; even admitting the unlikely supposition that the Commander Chief would order the Trial, and yet retain the document on which it was based. For what purpose can the original have been retained? On hereafter applying to the Judge Advocate General in London for a copy of the Trial, only the copy of the copy of the statement will be procurable. Thus also, Lieut. Pilfold has been arraigned on charges deduced from a copy of a document not proved, to have been written or signed by him!

(F.) Vide Question and Ans. No. 18.

(G.) Strong evidence this! It more than half implies that, in respect to the 3 Months leave to Poona, Lt. Pilfold had entered into some agreement or understanding to exchange or retire; and the "idea" set forth "because" Lt. Pilfold had been "told communication with England was "rapid".—And then the grand "supposition" that in order to transmit a letter by the Steamer, it was necessary to be "near Bombay"! Vide Ques. 61, where even the Prosecutor does not hold such an argument. But perhaps such position was abandoned in consequence of the result of Lt. Addison's Examination. For, the three Months leave to Poona gave birth to these Charges.

(H.) To what part of the Question was that "No" intended to apply? As Adjutant, he must have known that Lieut. Pilfold was not suspended by authority of either Her Majesty, or of a Court Martial.

(I.) How could Lt. Addison speak to the contents of Major Brough's private letters? Besides, he "was not Adjutant at the time"

(K.) Is this a proper Answer to the Question.

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told me he was in arrest; and he asked me if I knew what it was for, and what was to be done with him. I knew he was in Arrest, but I could not tell what what it was for, and what was to be done with him. [Lieut. Pilfold added that he wished to leave the Regiment, and if he could procure a Thousand Pounds for his Commission, he would sell out. He requested me to call at Captain Grehan's Quarters, and to ask if Capt. Grehan's Brother in law, Mr. Moses, would give two hundred pounds above the Regulation, I called there, and put the question to Capt. and Mrs. Grehan. They said Two hundred Pounds would be ready. (L.) I took the reply back to Lieut. Pilfold, who requested me to call on the Commanding Officer, and ask him if he would recommend Mr. Moses for an Ensigney in the Queen's if he (Lieut. Pilford) would send in his papers to sell out. I went to the Commanding Officer, and asked him the Question. He declined to forward an Application. That he could not do it. I returned to Lieut. Pilfold's Quarters, and told him what the Commanding Officer had said. Lieut. Pilfold then requested me to try if I could procure two hundred pounds among his Brother Officers; I tried to procure it and failed.]

N. B. The Court, which had already slightly noticed such a Narrative style, but had, Lieut. Stirling's making some observation, permitted it to proceed; here interfered, and was closed; and on opening Lieut. Stirling was told that all that part of his Evidence which began with the words "Lieut. Pilfold added" &c. and here put between parentheses, must be expunged, as self criminatory; and desired him to give a general answer on the subject; whereupon Lt. Stirling continued as follows:—

"Lieut. Pilfold sent for me, and authorized me to make arrangements for the sale of his commission, which failed.

47. Q. Did any thing else occur at that interview?

A. To the best of my recollection, at that interview, I cannot speak positively whether at that, or one some days afterwards, when the arrangements regarding the sale of his commission failed, he requested me to call on the Commanding Officer, and ask whether he would forward an application for Eighteen Months Leave of Absence, for the purpose of proceeding to England, that he might effect an Exchange out of the Regiment; failing which he would sell out of the Service; and would send in a certificate to that effect. (M.) The Commanding Officer, Major Brough, refused the Application, but told me, to the best of my recollection, that he would forward an Application for Twelve Months Leave of Absence, if Lieut. Pilfold would agree to quit the Regiment. I took the Commanding Officer's Answer back to Lieut. Pilfold, and he would not accede to it: he would not leave the Regiment on those conditions. But, after sometime, I cannot recollect whether it was at that interview, or some days afterwards (N) he said if Major Brough would forward an Application for fourteen Months Leave of Absence, that he might have two Extra Months for the purpose of going to see his Mother at Poona; which would leave him a year in case of his Embarkation to England, that he would send in a certificate binding himself to leave the Regiment. His terms were acceded to. I myself requested the Commanding Officer to allow him two Months to see his Mother. The Commanding Officer acceeded to it: but gave me a Form of Certificate for Lieut. Pilfold to to make out, and send in, before he sent in the Application. (O). I rather think the certificate was not sent in agreeably to that Form; but I think I recollect either copying a Form, for Lieut. Pilfold, which he wrote in his own hand, or I took it to the Commanding Officer, and it was accepted. (P.) The certificate I took in either in Duplicate or Triplicate, to the best of my recollection.

48. Q. Had you more Interviews than one, with Lieut. Pilfold in the month of January last?

A. Yes, I had several.

49. Q. Did Lieut. Pilfold ever propose to retire at once from the Service?

A. He proposed, at the very first interview I had with him, to sell out of the Service?

50. Q. Do you know any thing regarding this Document?

The Prosecutor hands into Court a Document, which is admitted, read, marked No. 3 and attached to the Proceedings.

N. B. That pledge was as follows; marked No. 14 in the *original* Statement.

Deesa, 18th January 1841.

I hereby declare, on my honor, as an Officer and a Gentleman, that if the Commanding Officer will forward my application for leave to England for twelve Months, I will, within fourteen (14) Months from this date, retire from the service by the sale of my Commission, if I cannot effect an exchange or removal into some other Regiment in the mean time.

(Signed) M. R. Pilfold, *Lt.*
2nd or Queen's Royal Regt.

A. Yes. I took the Document myself from Lieut. Pilfold to the Commanding Officer some time in January 1841.

51. Q. Is that Pledge written in Lieut. Pilfold's own hand writing?

A. Yes, from what I know of his hand writing, I should say so; and I recollect taking a Document either in Duplicate or Triplicate to the Commanding Officer from him to the effect therein named.

52. [Q. Can you say what induced Lieut. Pilfold to request you to tender that Pledge to me? (Q)]

[A. Yes, the Commanding Officer intended to bring Lieut. Pilfold to a Court Martial; but as he had no wish to ruin Lieut. Pilfold, and to save the disgrace of another Court Martial in the Regiment so immediately after a former one, he said he would forward his Application for fourteen Months Leave for the purpose stated in the Certificate.] (R)

N. B. The Court ordered the above Question and Answer to be expunged; and the Question was again put, partially altered thus:

53. Q. Can you say what induced Lieut. Pilfold to comply with that Pledge?

A. I know for one thing, he was afraid of being brought to a Court Martial; because I recollect Lieut. Pilfold telling me in his own Quarters, that he was only afraid of one thing being brought against him, or something to that effect.—(S)

54. Q. Did Lieut. Pilfold solicit you to be the medium of communication between him and myself?

A. Yes.

55. Q. During any of the interviews you had with Lieut. Pilfold during the month of January last, did he allude to any advantage it would be to him, obtaining a year's leave of absence?

A. I recollect Lt. Pilfold's saying to me that if he procured fourteen Months Leave of Absence, it would give him a year's Pay, or words to that effect, in case he were obliged to sell out.

56. Q. Are you aware if the arrangement relative to Lieut. Pilfold's Retirement or Exchange was broken off at any time between you and him?

A. I recollect that I gave up any interference in his affairs at one stage of the Proceedings; and wrote him a note to that effect, to the best of my recollection, desiring him in future to transact his own affairs himself.—(T)

57. Q. Was it again renewed; if so by whom?

A. Yes, by Lieut. Pilfold calling at my Bungalow, one Evening, I think, and asking me again to interfere with the Commanding Officer. It was either by calling at my Bungalow, or by a note, or by a message.

58. Q. Do you know whether I refused Lt. Pilfold's application for leave to England dated 16th January 1841?

A. I can't remember.—I know that all the Applications I took in to Major Brough were refused, except the last, the Certificate above alluded to. (U)

59. Q. Did you give Lieut. Pilfold any form of application for leave about the 16th of January 1841?

A. I can't remember the date; but at Lieut. Pilfold's request, I wroate him out a form of application to be sent in to the Adjutant, applying to the Commanding officer to forward his Application to the Commander-in-Chief for leave. (V.)

60. Q. Did Lieut. Pilfold perfectly understand the terms of the Pledge he sent me dated 18th January 1841?

A. I should imagine so. He wrote them out in my presence.

61. Q. Could the short leave Lieut. Pilfold obtained to Poona, cancel that Pledge?

A. I cannot say.*

62. Q. During your interviews with me relative to Lieut. Pilfold's affairs, what appeared to you were my feelings with regard to Lieut. Pilfold?

A. Major Brough appeared to be actuated by the kindest feelings towards him.

63. [Q. Did I evince any disposition to ruin Lieut. Pilfold?]

N. B. The Court would not admit this curious Question, in such a shape, as it contained the very word on which the 6th Instance of charge is based.

64. Q. From the time you gave me Lieut. Pilfold's Pledge, are you aware of any act of mine calculated to injure Lieut. Pilfold?

A. No, I am not. (W.)

65. Q. Did I express a wish to avoid, by any means, the necessity of bringing him to a Court Martial?

A. Yes.

The Court is Adjourned till Tuesday 14th Dec. 1841.

To be Continued.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

The Sikhs and Chinese.—A nor-west letter, received yesterday, says:—'The Thibetans on the 5th of February attacked the Sikh garrison at Choreh, consisting of some twenty-five men, ten of whom were killed, four escaped into the country under British protection, and the remainder, together with the Sikh Governor of the district, were taken prisoners. The Chinese have advanced to Loodak, and a collision between them and the Sikh troops from Cashmere may be expected.'—*Englishman, March* 24.

Dost Mahomed.—When the account came down (by the *Delhi Gazette*, some time since) of the *manner* in which 'watch and ward' was kept over Dost Mahommed, we expressed our doubts of its truth, as to certain of the details, and when the *Hurkaru* (we think it was) reported the escape of one of the Dost's relatives, we discredited that also. We have now perfectly good authority for stating that there is no truth whatever in the statements of the Dost's being nightly searched, or having sentries round his bed, or his food being inspected or prepared in the manner related by the *Delhi Gazette's* correspondent, in a purely inventive mood. Equally false was the report of his confidential minister having escaped; the whole of the family and suite both at Deyrah and Loodianah being safe and well, and none of them having even attempted an escape.—*Ibid.*

Dost Mahomed.—The following is an extract of a letter from Dehra, dated 11th March, which has been sent to us by a friend:—

"We were visited with rather a smart shock of earthquake on the night of the 5th instant, (½ to 9 P. M.) but fortunately it floored no houses and endangered no lives. This is the third, we have had within the short space of eighteen days.

"Dost Mahomed, the Lion of Cabul, arrived at Dehra, from Saharunpore, on the morning of the 6th instant. His entrance has made this little town all a-stir. He resides at present in the house (a very fine one) which was vacated a few months back by his old friend—the wily Hadjee Kakur. There's no certainty as yet as to his final destination.—*Hurkaru, March* 23.

Editorial Controversy and Courtesy.—We spoke yesterday, in an editorial article of Sir A. Burnes' letters to the editor of the *Englishman*, and the charges brought by the *Bombay Times*, against our cotemporary, with regard to these letters, which charges we declared to be most unwarrantable, for we felt sure, that there is not a single member of the Calcutta Press, so little scrupulous as to behave in the unworthy manner, which was more than hinted at by the Bombay writer. We required no proof of this, for, our own convictions were quite strong enough to satisfy us; but as our cotemporary has placed it in our power, to speak regarding this matter from ocular demonstration, we have thought it right to mention this much publicly. The following was, therefore appended yesterday, in the shape of a note, to our editorial. We wish very much that Editors would cease from taxing one another with profligacy. It is no less fitting that the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, should charge the Editor of the *Times* with gin drinking, than that the latter should charge the Editor of the *Englishman* with forgery and falsehood:—

"Since this article appeared in our morning editino, our cotemporary has sent us the original of a letter from Sir A. Burnes, addressed personally to the avowed Editor of the *Englishman*, wherein the writer says, "We are, however, really quiet about Cabul, and will be quieter still, when we set about settling the country. As for more troops we require none, and could spare all, I say, next year, but the European Regiment." This is dated September 16, 1841. There has been nothing *yet* published by our Bombay contemporaries, which carries so much weight with it as this."—*Ibid.*

The Punjab.—A Persian letter from the Punjab, says, that Mr. Clarke arrived at Lahore on the 2d of March, and Shere Sing, on being informed of the circumstance, sent five thousand troops, with several elephants and conveyances, under the command of Sirdar Dehan Sing, to escort him and his suite to the palace. The Maharajah also distributed eleven hundred rupees to the poor in honor of Mr. Clarke, and caused a salute of twelve guns to be fired, on his reaching the fort of Gobind-ghur. Mr. Clarke was assigned quarters in the garden of Sirdar Hurree Sing, where the Faquer Noorwoodeen, and Misser Pullee Ram, waited on him with a present for the Maharajah, of one thousand and one banghies of sweetmeats and fruits for himself, and two thousand banghies for his suite. The next day was fixed for an interview with the Maharajah, and the Maharajah had, consequently, ordered Bullee Ram to get his balakhana fitted up with the greatest splendour, making use of all the jewellery in the treasury for the purpose. The Master of the Royal Stables was also ordered to eparison the steeds and elephants, in their most costly paraphernalia.—*Ibid March* 24.

The Charges against Captain Ade.—Mr. Ford has furnished the magistrate with the names of several parties, who, he says, will all bear him out in his statements in regard to the cruelties alledged to have been practised by Captain Ade on board the *Rob Roy*, while that vessel was under his command.—*Ibid.*

The bills on India, advised by the last mail, amount to fourteen lacks and eighty thousand rupees.—*Ibid, March* 26.

The Punjaub.—A Persian letter from Lahore, of date the 28th of February, contains the following:—

"On the 27th February, early in the morning, the Maharajah held a durbar, at which all the Sirdars attended, and Raie Kissen Chund, Vakeel, presented himself also, and said:—'Clarke Sahib, Bahadoor, has such a strong desire to obtain an interview of your Majesty, that he finds the pen inadequate to express his feelings—he would even now have approached your Majesty, but his desire to see you has urged him so fast on the road, that he has outstripped his baggage and followers, and now finds, on his arrival in your city, that he cannot prepare himself to appear in fitting plight before you; but he hopes to present himself tomorrow at your durbar.' The Maharajah answered:—'It gives me much pleasure to hear the expression of Clarke Sahib's feelings; and do you communicate to him, Kissen Chund, that I, too, entertain the most unbounded desire to embrace him, and shall be most happy to see him to-morrow.'

"The Maharajah then asked Kissen Chund, what news there was about the Governor General of India and the rest of the Sahibs. Kissen Chund answered:—'The news is, that the Sahibs wish your Majesty to assist them in their Affghanistan campaign.' The Maharajah said in reply:—'Never shall I fly distant from affording them succour, and I have, therefore, sent Coor Pertab Sing and Rajah Golaub Sing to Peshawur, to arrange every thing for affording the required succour to my friends.'

"Then Sirdar Leinah Sing arose and said:—'The Sahibs will require a great many things in order to be fully equipped for the campaign.' The Maharajah ordered 6,000 Rs. to be immediately disbursed to the Sirdar, and directed him to procure all that was necessary for the Sahibs, and also to make use of the stores that were deposited in the Fort of Go bindghur for the purpose. After this the Maharajah and Coor Shere Sing, and Faqueer Azzeezooddeen, and Raie Kissen Chund, went apart from the rest of the Durbar-naveez, and sat conversing privately for a very long time, admitting nobody to their conference."—*Ibid.*

The Conduct of H. M. 13th Foot.—In their progress from Cabul to Jellalabad, they was severely handled 2 or 3 months ago by some of the correspondents of our contemporaries, who went so far as to advance a charge of cowardice. The reputation of that distinguished corps was warmly defended in several of the journals; but we are sorry to find it stated that the subject has been revived at Jellalabad, and the harmony of the garrison has been disturbed by dissensions connected with this circumstance. The writer of the letter which has occasioned this discord, is of course now resident in that fort, and the supposed discovery of his name, has, it is reported produced an unpleasant feeling between the Queen's and the Company's officers. We hope that long ere this, the approach of the enemy has extinguished all internal bickerings, and united all minds in a common effort to sustain that reputation which has never been forfeited. Meanwhile we embrace the opportunity thus afforded us to lay before our readers a clear statement of the whole transaction, from the pen of one who was on the spot, which has been for some time in our possession.

The enemy were in very considerable force in the front, and on both flanks and the rear of the British. The advanced guard and main column won its way, slowly but resolutely, through a long valley overshadowed by lofty hills and precipices. These were scaled under a very sharp fire by the skirmishers of the 13th and 35th, and to enable them to do this, successive reinforcements were pushed up to them until at length one entire company of the first named corps was left around its colours and the guns, and the commander of the force. History records how Napoleon forced the pass of—* by pushing forward a body of Polish Lancers at the gallop up the road, whilst both flanks were enveloped in the fire of French and Spanish *Tirailleurs*. A similar manœuvre was here executed with a company of Light Infantry. Where the skirmishers on either hand were brought to a halt by either inaccessible heights, or formidable intrenchments, and the guns in the hollow were found to produce but little impression as they sent forth bullets against so lofty an elevation, this handful of foot pushed on and won the pass without the loss of a man. The Ghilzies had not guarded it, and probably with the view of reinforcing their flanks had left void an old fort at its inlet. The cavalry and guns followed, and occupied the table land. The day was in fact won. It was only necessary to have disposed the force on the top of the mountain, to have permitted the cumbrous baggage to pass on through an interval in our line, and to have fixed the ground of encampment, not at the yet distant point of Soorkhab, but at the nearest stream of water, not three miles from the head of the pass. There is little doubt that this would have been done, if our Commander had that day been on his good grey charger. But he lay in a litter, suffering a degree of bodily pain, the sense of which few could have concealed like himself. He had only an imperfect view of the ground and the operation; and whatever those around him might have seen, and thereupon thought and desired, in a conflict the General alone can do the General's part. The force moved forward after a considerable delay, indeed, during which much of the baggage also passed, on; but time was not allowed for the rear guard to fall back on the summit of the mountain. In the mean time it had been fiercely attacked from the very moment of its assaying to quite its encampment. An untoward incident occured in the recal of an officer who was making excellent dispositions at the time, to perform another duty near the outlet of the pass. Capt. Broadfoot, however, of the Shah's force, a soldier of talent and bravery equal to every crisis, sustained with a small body of his mixed corps of Sappers the desperate onsets of an enemy bold and *numerically superior*. He retired, yielding hill after hill, and point after point, only when they were enveloped by the enemy's skirmishers, and more than once snatching them, from their hands when they thought them their own. His wing was never broken; but when nearly all our companies of the main body had been too hastily withdrawn from the crests they had gained, the rest of the rear guard, 13th, and the 35th and the guns, became necessarily the mark of an increasing force, and when thrown into very loose order by the nature of the ground, were unexpectedly assaulted hand to hand. Their loss was great, and men of both Corps were for some minutes in panic flight. They were rallied by the disposition made at the outlet by Captains Backhouse and Fenwick, and covered by the bold front ever maintained by Capt. Broadfoot. How ought this event in fairness to be regarded and described? As a short lived reverse and route, such as the best troops sustain, and become involved in during mixed and critical operations; such as insulated portions of corps participated in, even when the Maritime Alps fell before the genius of Napoleon, and Wellington penetrated the passes of the Pyrenees.—*Friend of India, March* 24.

(S.) This Answer shews the absurdity of Lt. Stirling's Answer to Question 46; wherein he avers that Lt. Pilfold, as if in ignorance, asked him, "what he was in Arrest for, and what was to be done with him."

(T.) Question and Ansr 242 and the *Date* of the Note therein alluded to, will shew the period at which Lt. Stirling really did break off interference in Lt. Pilfold's Affairs: and that it was not till the 13th of Feb. *long subsequent* to the negociation of the Pledge. This is another Instance of Lt. Stirling's "bad memory".

(U.) While the above three Questions and Answers do not bear on the charges, they tend to shew the defective state of Lt. Stirling's Memory. For, according to his own Answers 46 and 47, it would appear, that he first proceeded to arrange the sale of Lt. Pilfold's Commission, which failed.—That in consequence, he proceeded, either from that same interview, or from one some days after, (he forgets which), with a proposal for 18 months Leave, to Major Brough, who rejected it: but offered another for 12 months Leave which Lt. Pilfold rejected: the cause of rejection obviously being the small extent of the period stipulated.—That again, either from that same interview, or one some more days after, (he forgets which) Lt. Pilfold made another Proposal, as to time, (vizt. 14 months) which Major Brough acceded to. According to this story, there was neither cause nor opportunity for Lt. Stirling to break off and renew interference, as now alleged in Ans. 56 and 57; nor has Lt. Stirling assigned any reason for so doing; nor has any explanation been adduced during the Trial, as to why Lt. Pilfold was thereafter still detained in arrest, without release or charges being preferred, until he should "renew" the negociation, and ultimately sign a Pledge.

Were Lt. Stirling's account correct, he could only refute the allegation of the 3rd Instance as to the source of the "delay".—But it happens that the whole is contradicted by Major Brough's answers to Questions 107, 114, 117, 118, 119 and 121; which shew that Lt. Pilfold was placed in arrest on the 12th January 1841, and that, after five days arrest, he wrote on the 16th January an Official Letter applying for Leave to England to effect an Exchange; that Major Brough *did not reject* or refuse its request, (as set forth for the Prosecution in Question and Answer 58), but at once acted on it, by sending Lt. Stirling with a Pledge in Triplicate for Lt. Pilfold's signature; and that although it was not agreed to nor signed, yet that another Pledge was signed on the 18th January which "satisfied" Major Brough. Thus the idea of a Pledge is shewn to have originated with Major Brough, and Lt. Stirling's Answers to Questions 47, 56, 57 and 58 shewn to be incorrect.

(V.) This Answer, if taken literally is an absurdity. But if it mean that Lieut. Stirling wrote the draft of the letter dated 16th January 1841, his own Ans. to Ques. 223, and his expression of astonishment at being asked as alleged, to write the draft of a *prior* letter, puts it beyond the bounds of probability that he drafted out any other; or was even asked to do so.

* Nay but why not have asked "Did the refusal of leave to England cancel it".

(W.) Was Lt. Stirling in a rank or position to know? Does his answer establish the point?

(L.) Here is already an error in Lieutenant Stirling's Evidence. The Regulation being Seven hundred Pounds, the additional Two hundred would only make Nine hundred instead of one thousand.

(M.) During this interval, after the failure of the sale, on what plea was Lt. Pilfold still kept in Arrest? Why was he not released, or charges forwarded, had there been any? To whom was the Delay" alleged in the 3rd Instance attributable? That along with such message or request for 18 months Leave, Lt. Pilfold did not desire Lt. Stirling to tender any proposal, penalty or certificate respecting retirement, and never at any time originated the idea, may be seen from Questions and Answers 72, 73, 114, 117, 118, 119, and 194. Which also shew that he never originally made such specific request for 18 months until Major Brough had demanded signature to a pledge. Thus Lt. Stirling's Memory is sadly at fault.

(N.) Here again, another refusal, and another interval of some days, and yet neither release nor charges forwarded. To whom was "the delay" attributable? Lieut. Stirling has not stated who brought this *third* Interview.

(O.) The very ambiguous turn of this sentence, from the word "but" renders this remark necessary. It will be found, by reference to Major Brough's Answers 117, 118, and 119, to mean that on the eve of the Official letter dated 16th January 1841, he gave Lt. Stirling *a Pledge in Triplicate*, for Lt. Pilfold *to sign*, before *Major Brough*, would send in an Application for leave.

(P.) What is the meaning of this "Or"?—Did Lt. Stirling utter tho prior word "either" too inconsiderately?

(Q.) What right to assume that Lt. Pilfold "requested" Lt. Stirling to tender the Pledge? Such assumption is not borne out by previous Evidence, but rather on the contrary, The Evidence in Ans. 47 being that "Major Brough gave Lt. Stirling a Form of Certificate for Lt. Pilfold to make out"—Besides, Major Brough's Answers to Questions 117, 118, and 119, shew that the idea of a Pledge did not originate with Lt. Pilfold, but with himself. This "Request" is presently turned into "Solicitation," and in the charge, into "urgent solicitation" step by step.

(R.) This is no answer to the question. Does it bear any marks of being a set answer? Moreover, by asserting that Major Brough intended to bring Lt. Pilfold to a Court Martial, Lt. Stirling contradicts the commencement of his answer to Question 46, wherein he states that he did not know what was to be done with him; and not only does Lt. Stirling undertake in this reply to affirm what were Major Brough's intentions, but he even goes so far as to declare that Major Brough had no wish to "ruin" Lt. Pilfold; which identical word "Ruin" forms the basis of the 6th Instance.

* Illegible.—*Ed.*

Mauritius Coolies and Lord Ellenborough.—A number of Coolies have returned from the Mauritius in the *Warrior*. Lord Ellenborough, being anxious to ascertain what kind of treatment they received while at the Mauritius, sent his private Secretary, Lieut. Durand yesterday, and requested that the following questions might be put to the whole of them individually. The questions were written in his Lordship's own hand writing.

Questions.

1 What wages they had.
2 What food.
3 Whether they were allowed Indian holidays.
4 How they were lodged.
5 How many went out with them, and when.
6 How many returned.
7 What is become of the others.
8 How long were they there.
9 What labour did they perform.
10 How were they cared for on board Ship.
11 How were they engaged, and where, and by whom.
12 Have they any complaints to make.
13 Would they go back if they might.
14 Would they take their families.

On the arrival of the vessel the Coolies were requested to attend at the Police office, for the purpose of giving their depositions, and the usual reward of four annas to each man, hitherto given on former occasions to the returned Coolies giving their depositions, was held out to them. The Coolies attended and the following are their depositions.

Kuntheram deposed, I am a Sirdar Coolee, and am a native of Chittoorah Chuttee in the Zillah of Hazareebaugh, and was at the Mauritius, for five years. I was a Syce before I left, and as such served one Mr. Lord, a Clerk in the office of the Judge of Hazareebaugh. I left my employment and came down to Calcutta, with twelve of my countrymen, in search of service. Ramanah Duffadar got me employed, as well as thirty nine others. Before I went I received an advance of six month's wages, at the rate of 7 Rupees per month, and was told that I was to get rations, viz. fourteen chittacks of rice, four chittacks of doll, two chittacks of ghee; half a chittack of salt and curry stuff. I receive all but the last. As Sirdar I got more rations than a common labourer.

Messrs. Gillanders and Co. paid our advances. I do not remember the name of the ship in which we embarked. Two hundred and fifty labourers were on board. Forty of us were employed with Rudella and Vinay. I was never beat nor did I ever witness any of the other labourers being beat. We worked well and were treated with great kindness by our masters. Out of the forty who went together, twenty one of us have returned in the ship *Warrior*. Two died, and the remainder are at the Mauritius who have entered into an agreement to serve one year more. Of the seven rupees that I got one rupee used to be deducted and deposited in the Police; the same amount used to be deducted from the wages of the other coolies, for the same purpose. We have got an order for our money on Messrs. Saunders, May and Sarkles of this city. I have brought with me two hundred Rupees, and will now return to my country, I may go to Mauritius again provided I am allowed to do so. I have a woman named Gungamony and her son Ohodah with me. I met Gungamony at Mauritius, and I took her under my protection, and had a child by her which is living.

The Mahomedans were allowed leave during the Mohurrum festival. The Hindoos were allowed no holidays, but one day during the Bunnaun (Christmas day.) We were lodged in huts, the roofs of which were covered with sugar cane leaves. We were engaged in the sugar-cane plantations and had to cultivate the ground, and work very hard. We were very comfortable on board. If I do not get service in Calcutta. I may go back to the Mauritius. We had to work from dawn to 4 o'clock in the afternoon every day. If I were to return I would take my family with me.

Gungamoney saith, about five years ago I went to the Mauritius with my husband and son; on our passage my husband died of the cholera. I served under Monsieur Soojee for the six months for which I received an advance in Calcutta; after that I lived with Kuntheeram Sirdar and performed the domestic duties of the house; I got this child by him.

Jeboo saith, I have brought fifty four Rupees with me; I have no complaints, and may return again; I was never beat; I was used well and very comfortable, and never got sick. My rations were never stopped; I used to receive Rice, Doll and ghee, daily according to what had been promised here. I am a native of Nagpore, I received 5 rupees per month as wages; we had holiday during the *Bannaun*. Our huts were roofed with leaves; I was very comfortable. I went to the Mauritius with Kuntheeram Sirdar five years ago. We were in all forty persons; twenty one of us have returned, and the rest remained at the Mauritius. I was employed in the Sugar Plantation; we commenced to work at daylight, had our breakfast at 10 o'clock, and then worked again until 4 P. M. We were all very comfortable on board. I would not return with my family to the Mauritius.

Chumroo saith, I am a native of Nagpore, I have brought sixty rupees with me. I have no complaints to make, I dont wish to return again as I wish to go to my native country. I was never beat, nor was I ever ill used. I received five rupees per month. We had leave on Sundays and had holiday during the Mohurrum; we lived in a hut, forty of us went with Kuntheeram Sirdar; twenty-one of us have returned, the rest are at the Mauritius, I was employed in the sugar cane plantation. We commenced work at day light, until 4 P. M.; we were allowed one hour's time at 10 o'clock to take our meal. I was very comfortable on board of the ship.—Englishman, March 25.

Mr. Ford's Statement corroborated.—In consequence of information afforded by Mr. Martin Ford, Mr. Daniel Morrison, at present the chief officer of the Barque *John William Dare*, was subpœnaed before the magistrate, to give evidence as to his knowledge of the transaction on board the *Rob Roy*, as disclosed by Mr. Ford. The statement made by Mr. Morrison is the following;

Daniel Morrison.—I am now chief officer of the barque *John William Dare*, lying off the Custom House Ghat. I was third officer of the barque *Rob Roy*, then under the command of Captain John Ade, on her voyage from Calcutta to China, in July and August, 1841. I recollect the under tindale, by name Corella. When we were at Macao, Corella deserted from the vessel, for what reason I cannot say. I was ordered, I believe, by Captain Ade, to go on shore and bring Corella on board, who was then in the Macao jail, having been taken up as a deserter. As I had no irons with me I could not bring away Corella. I returned to the vessel. Captain Ade directed the chief officer to go on shore and bring Corella. Mr. Peek, the chief officer, according to order, went on shore, but before going supplied himself with a brace of pistols, a knife, and a suit of fetters. Corella was shortly after brought on board in irons. He was then seized up to the main-rigging and beat. He received, I believe, five or six dozen lashes with the *cat*. His back was bleeding and his shirt was stained with blood. At the time Corella was being beaten, Captain Ade was on the poop, or the quarter deck, and sanctioned the entire proceeding. Corella was after this kept chained to the starboard side of the poop, and led forehead whenever he wished to go there. A few days after the ship got to Hong Kong, one night, while I was below, I heard a noise on deck. I went up and found the irons, with which Corella had been bound, lying on the poop, and I understood from the seeunny of the watch, whose name I don't recollect, that Corella had thrown himself overboard. A boat was immediately lowered, in which I went and shoved off from the vessel. The night was dark and not being able to find any trace of Corella, we returned to the vessel and I came on board.

Mr. Morrison having made oath to the above statement, the Magistrate remarked to Mr. Ford, that his declaration had been satisfactorily corroborated.—*Hurkaru, March* 26.

MADRAS.

Bellary, *March* 17.—Cholera is making dreadful ravages in Bellary and the surrounding villages in the Ceded Districts. The Soldiers of the 32nd Regt. N. I. on route to Secunderabad suffered dreadfully from the epidemic. The men lost their Assistant Surgeon (Dr. Boyd,) and also an Assistant Apothecary sent out to afford Medical aid. The 35th Regt. N. I. suffering a great deal while passing through the Ceded Districts to Hurryhur. The Wing of the 32nd encamped for several days at a small village about *fifty-six* miles N. of Bellary till such time as the disease abated, and on the 12th instant, resumed their march for Secunderabad.

The last division of our Transport for China, will, it is expected, sail in the course of to-day, the troops and followers having been ordered to embark this morning; the division consists of the *Rhonany, John Fleming* and *Amelia Thompson*. The troops, stores and munitions of war, which will have been despatched from this presidency during the last fortnight, cannot fail to prove a most acceptable reinforcement in the approaching and we trust final campaign; and though debarred by their position from participating in the warfare beyond the Indus, we feel assured the Madras troops will reap fresh laurels on the Celestial shores, and worthily maintain the well-earned reputation of the Coast Army.—*Spectator, March* 26.

BURMAH.

The following is an extract from a Moulmein letter dated Feb. 24, which reached us yesterday:

"The H. C. Steamer *Ganges* arrived here from Calcutta, on Friday, 18th instant, at 2 P. M., bearing news of importance sufficient, to satisfy for the present the craving for it which had been long felt, by all in this out-of-the-way spot. But though long and patiently waited for, much was ordained to be of a very unpalatable nature. Not even the birth of the Prince of Wales, nor the Brevet itself, could dispel the gloom which pervaded all upon hearing of the fate of our forces in Affghanistan.....

"There is very little local news here. No tidings have reached us of Tharawaddie since he halted at "Tharawah," and the civil authorities here consider he will not return to Bhamoon at least this year, and I think he will be far more unlikely to do so next. Orders have been issued to H. M. 50th regiment and the Bengal Detachments of Artillery, (the latter to leave their guns and stores behind them,) to held themselves in readiness for immediate embarkation in the transports now daily expected to arrive, and to take them back to Calcutta. The 31st M. N. I., it is also expected, will immediately return to Madras, and they are anxiously looking out for transports from that quarter. They are relieved by the 14th M. N. I. The Executive Engineer is busy, repairing the old fortifications and making many improvements in the cantonments pointed out by Major Fitzgerald, (Superintending Engineer) on his last visit here. I send these few lines per brig *Kitty*, which sails to-day for Calcutta."—*Hurkaru, March* 25.

PINANG.

Rajah Mooda of Acheen.—Our readers may remember our noticing the purchase of the Barque *Angelina* by this chief during his residence here a few months ago, and although at the time there were suspicions from native reports that his object in acquiring her was not solely for commercial purposes, we refrained from giving them publicity without some better grounds than mere rumour, or at all events until a certain knowledge of his proceedings reached us. It now appears that the apprehensions of our native traders were but too well founded, as we learn by a recent arrival from the Pedier Coast, that the Rajah Mooda has anchored his vessel off Diamond Point, and with a fast sailing and well armed boat stationed in shore, has lately detained several prahus and extorted money and goods from their Nacodas on the plea, that as Rajah Mooda, governing the ports between Diamond Point and Samalangan, where he resides, he is entitled to levy duties, on all vessels passing them. The traders from these ports and Acheen are in consequence in a state of great alarm, the more particularly as seven prahus from the latter place, bound to the Straits with rice and other merchandise, have been seized by the Rajah Mooda and sent into Samalangan. It is said that about forty boats, engaged principally in the rice trade, have been hauled on shore and laid up at Teluksamoy under a dread of capture, and that there will not be the usual annual supply of the article from this part of Sumatra for the consumption of the Straits. We should not be surprised to hear if some of the Kling vessels, now about to return hence to the Coast of Coromandel, were overhauled and plundered by the Rajah Mooda.—*Gazette, January* 8.

Sumatra.—The Brig *Emma* returned last week from her voyage to the West Coast, bringing intelligence that the Rajah of Trumon with the aid of two armed Schooners, was employed in collecting the revenue and duties payable by the different ports extending as far as Tampta Tuan, his former jurisdiction to the northward, and that although there were some manifestation of resisting and bad feeling on the part of the chiefs and people in two or three places, they were kept in awe by these vessels and the crew by which they were manned, consisting principally of European; but there were serious apprehensions that some terrible mischief sooner or later break out. The circulation of all descriptions of copper coin, bearing the impression of the arms of the English East India Company had been declared illegal in the ports to the southward of Tampat Tuan, and Dutch tokens substituted instead.—These latter are rejected by the ports to the northward of Tampat Tuan, whose people will have nothing but British copper currency.—A Grab Ship (name unknown) belonging to Bombay, had been seized by the authorities of Sinkel on a charge of smuggling opium; the whole of her cargo had been landed, her topmasts and yards taken ashore, and it was strongly surmised that a *case* would be made out to have her condemned altogether.—There were three French vessels on the Coast and one American the *Lucila*; another, the *Uncao*, having left with a full cargo a few days before the *Emma* sailed which circumstance the Commander of the latter vessel was requested by the former to notice to us on his arrival here for the information of parties interested.—Some of the traders were purchasing pepper, we understand, so high as drs. 5 per picul *cash*. Some Rajah of Sinkel was preparing to come over to this island on his former projected visit to the Honorable the Governor regarding the position of affairs with the Dutch Government and we are told his arrival may be soon expected.—*Ibid.*

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